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THE

PHYSICIAN'S
DOSE AND SYMPTOM BOOK,

CONTAINING

THE DOSES AND USES

OF ALL

THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF THE MATERIA MEDICA AND OFFICINAL PREPARATIONS;

ALSO

Table of Weights and Measures.
Rules to Proportion the Doses of Medicine.
Common Abbreviations used in Writing Prescriptions.
Table of Poisons and Antidotes.
Classification of the Materia Medica.
Dietetic Preparations.
Table of Symptomatology.
Outlines of General Pathology and Therapeutics.

BY

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"THE MICROSCOPIST," "CURIOSITIES OF THE MICROSCOPE," ETC., ETC.

Fourth Edition.

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PREFACE TO THE FOURTH EDITION.

The favor with which this little manual has been received, and the number of copies sold, is proof of its utility. It was compiled for the assistance of students, and to furnish a *vade mecum* for the general practitioner which would save the trouble of reference to larger and more elaborate works.

During the author's connection with army hospitals at Washington and on the Potomac, he noticed with pleasure that it was in frequent use by the attending surgeons, and he trusts that the present improved edition will prove even more useful than the past. The Pharmaceutical arrangement of the Materia Medica, (Chapter VII.) added to this edition, will commend itself to all.

PREFACE TO THE THIRD EDITION.

The necessity of another edition of this little work, has afforded the compiler an opportunity of such condensation in the part devoted to medicinal substances, that room has been furnished for a large number of articles previously omitted. The list now embraces every officinal remedy and preparation; nearly every useful native medicinal plant, and a variety of remedies recently introduced to the profession.

The part devoted to symptoms of disease, and the outline of General Pathology and Therapeutics, will commend themselves to the student on examination, and assist him to avoid becoming a mere routinist in the treatment of disease.

The classification of the Materia Medica, the table of poisons and antidotes, the rules for proportioning doses, and the table of weights and measures, add to the value of the work, and render it a *vade mecum*, in which the most useful information is compressed into the smallest possible compass.

DOSE AND SYMPTOM BOOK.

I.

TABLE OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

APOTHECARIES' WEIGHT.

Pound.	Ounces.	Drachms.	Scruples.	Grains.
℔ 1 =	12 =	96 =	288 =	5760
℥ 1 =	8 =	24 =	480
ʒ 1 =	3 =	60
℈ 1 =	20

APOTHECARIES' OR WINE MEASURE.

Gallon.	Pints.	Fluidounces.	Fluidrachms.	Minims.
Cong. 1 =	8 =	128 =	1024 =	61440
O 1 =	16 =	128 =	7680
fʒ 1 =	8 =	480
fʒ 1 =	♏ 60

The drop of water is about equal to a minim, 60 drops being equal to a fluidrachm. It is important, however, to bear in mind, that this is by no

means the case with other fluids; for example, a minim of the tinctures being about equal to two drops, or 120 drops to the fluidrachm.

DOMESTIC MEASURES.

A teacup	is considered	equal to	4	fluidounces.
A wineglass	"	"	2	"
A tablespoon	"	"	$\frac{1}{2}$	"
A teaspoon	"	"	1	fluidrachm.

II.

RULES TO PROPORTION THE DOSES OF MEDICINE.

In prescribing, the following circumstances should always be kept in view:—Age, Sex, Temperament, Habit, Climate, the condition of the stomach, and Idiosyncrasy.

Age—For an adult, suppose the dose to be one, or 1 drachm. Under 1 year, will require only 1-12th, or 5 grains. Under 2 years, will require only 1-8th, or 7½ grains. Under 3 years will require only 1-6th, or 10 grains. Under 4 years will require only 1-4th, or 15 grains. Under 7 years will require only 1-3d, or 1 scruple. Under 14 years will require only ½, or ½ drachm. Under 20 years will require only 2-3ds, or 2 scruples. Above 21 years the full dose, 1 drachm. Above 65 the inverse gradation of the above.

Opiates affect children more powerfully than adults, but children bear larger doses of calomel than adults.

Sex.—Women require smaller doses than men; they are more rapidly affected by purgatives than men, and the condition of the uterine system must never be overlooked.

Temperament.—Stimulants and purgatives more readily affect the sanguine than the phlegmatic, and consequently the former require smaller doses.

Habits.—The knowledge of habits is essential; for persons in the habitual use of stimulants and narcotics, require larger doses to affect them when labouring under disease, while those who have habituated themselves to the use of saline purgatives, are more easily affected by these remedies. Persons, however, who have habituated themselves to the use of opium, do not require larger doses than usual of other narcotics.

Climate.—Medicines act differently on the same individual in summer and in winter, and in different climates. Narcotics act more powerfully in hot than in cold climates, hence smaller doses are required in the former; but the reverse is the case with regard to calomel.

Condition of the stomach, and Idiosyncrasy.—The least active remedies operate very violently on some individuals, owing to a peculiarity of stomach, or rather disposition of body, unconnected with temperament. This state can be discovered only by accident or time; but when it is known, it should always be attended to.

In prescribing, the practitioner should always so regulate the intervals between the doses, that the next dose may be taken before the effect produced by the first is altogether effaced; for, by not attending to this circumstance, the cure is always commencing, but never proceeding. It should, however, also be kept in mind, that some medicines, such as the mercurial salts, arsenic, &c., are apt to accumulate in the system; and danger may thence arise, if the doses too rapidly succeed one another. The action also of some remedies, elaterium and digitalis, for example, continues long

after the remedy is left off; and therefore much caution is requisite in avoiding too powerful an effect, by a repetition of them even in diminished doses. Aloes and castor oil acquire activity by continued use, so that the dose requires to be diminished.

The following simple rule, given by Dr. Young, will be found very useful as a guide in prescribing for children.

For children under 12 years of age, the doses of most medicines must be diminished in the proportion of the age to the age increased by 12: thus at 2 years $\frac{1}{7}$—viz. $\frac{2}{2+12}=\frac{1}{7}$: or, in other words, add the age to 12, and divide the sum by the age, and the product will be the proportion of the dose to that of an adult. At 21, the full dose may be given.

III.

COMMON ABBREVIATIONS USED IN WRITING PRESCRIPTIONS.

Abbreviation.	Latin.	English.
āā	Ana.	Of each.
Ad lib.	Ad libitum.	At pleasure.
Ad saturand.	Ad saturandum.	Until saturated.
Aq. ferv.	Aqua fervens.	Hot water.
Aq. tepid	Aqua tepida.	Warm water.
Chart.	Chartula.	A small paper.
Coch. mag.	Cochlear magnum.	A tablespoonful.
Coch. parv.	Cochlear parvum.	A teaspoonful.
Colent.	Colentur.	Let them be strained
Collyr.	Collyrium.	An eyewater.
Contus.	Contusus.	Bruised.
F. vel ft.	Fiat vel fiant.	Let them be made.
Fol.	Folium vel folia.	A leaf or leaves.
Garg.	Gargarisma.	A gargle.
Gtt.	Gutta vel guttæ.	A drop or drops.
Haust.	Haustus.	A draught.
Infus.	Infusis.	An infusion.
M.	Misce.	Mix.
Mass.	Massa.	A mass.
Mist.	Mistura.	A mixture.
Pil.	Pilula vel pilulæ.	A pill or pills.
Pulv.	Pulvis vel pulveres.	A powder or powders.
Q. s.	Quantum sufficit.	A sufficient quantity.
℞.	Recipe.	Take.
Rad.	Radix.	A root.
S.	Signa.	Write.
Ss.	Semis.	The half.
Tinct.	Tinctura.	A Tincture.

IV.

TABLE OF POISONS AND ANTIDOTES.

In all cases of poisoning, the first step is to evacuate the stomach, which should be effected by one of those emetics which is most powerful and speedy in its operation, as sulphate of zinc, or sulphate of copper. When vomiting has already taken place, copious draughts of warm water or mucilaginous drinks should be given, to keep up the effect till the poisoning substance has been evacuated. If vomiting cannot be produced, the stomach-pump must be used.

Inflammation of the stomach, congestion of the brain, and other symptoms, are to be treated on general principles, viz.: by blood-letting, cold applications, revulsives, cool mucilaginous drinks, milk, lime-water, &c. When prostration exists, stimulants should be resorted to, as in other cases.

The following is a list of the usual poisoning substances, with the appropriate remedies:—

POISONS.	ANTIDOTES.
Acids.	The Alkalies. Common soap (soft or hard) in solution is an efficient remedy, and has the advantage of being always at hand. It should be followed by copious draughts of tepid water or flax-seed tea. For nitric and oxalic

	acids, the carbonates of magnesia and lime, (chalk and water,) are the best antidotes. When sulphuric acid has been taken, the use of much water will be improper.
Alkalies and their salts.	The Vegetable Acids. Common vinegar being always at hand, is most frequently used. The fixed oils, as castor, flax-seed, almond and olive oils, form soaps with the alkalies, and thus, also, destroy their caustic effect. They should be given in large quantities.
Earths. Baryta and its salts. Lime.	Epsom or Glauber's Salts, in solution, or diluted sulphuric acid. The fixed oils also have the same effect as with the alkalies proper when not in a compound state.
Iodine. Iodide of Potassium.	Starch, or wheat flour, in large quantites, well mixed with water. For Iodide of potassium, there being no antidote, vomiting must be promoted by copious draughts of warm water.
Antimony and its salts.	Astringent Infusions, as of galls, oak bark, Peruvian bark, or green tea, very strong.
Arsenic and its compound.	Hydrated Peroxide of Iron, in tablespoonful doses every 5 or 10 minutes. See Ferri Oxydum Hydratum.

Bismuth and its compounds.	Albumen. Copious draughts of milk, combined with sweet mucilaginous drinks.
Copper and its compounds.	Albumen, as milk or whites of eggs in solution, should be freely administered. Vinegar must be avoided.
Gold, salts of.	Sulphate of Iron, with a free use of mucilaginous drinks.
Iron, salts of.	Carbonate of Soda, with mucilaginous drinks.
Lead, salts of.	Sulphate of magnesia (Epsom salts) or diluted sulphuric acid.
Mercury, salts of.	Albumen, as white of eggs, milk, or wheat flour beaten up with water.
Silver, salts of.	Common salt (chloride of sodium,) largely given.
Tin, salts of.	Albumen. Whites of eggs, milk or flour.
Zinc, salts of.	Albumen, or carbonate of soda, with copious draughts of warm water, and especially milk.
Phosphorus.	Magnesia with water, and copious draughts of mucilaginous drinks.
Gases.	Ammonia cautiously inhaled is recommended for chlorine. Asphyxia produced by carbonic acid or carbonic oxide gases or sulphuretted hydrogen, must be treated by copious affusions of cold water, especially to the head.

	blood-letting, artificial respiration, stimulants carefully administered, &c.
Creosote.	Albumen, or whites of eggs, milk, or wheat flour.
Alcohol or spirituous liquors.	A powerful emetic should be given, followed by copious draughts of warm water. Congestion of the brain and other symptoms, to be treated on general principles.
Opium and other narcotics.	The chief reliance is to be placed on the most active emetics, (as tartar emetic, sulphate of copper, or sulphate of zinc,) and the stomach pump. Emetics are preferable to the stomach pump when the narcotic has been taken in substance. The patient should be kept in motion, and cold water dashed on the head and shoulders. Blood-letting may become necessary to relieve congestion. After other remedies fail, artificial respiration should be resorted to.

V.

CLASSIFICATION OF THE MATERIA MEDICA.

A convenient arrangement of medicinal agents is a necessity felt by every student and practitioner. The most philosophical arrangement known to the compiler of this work, is that of Headland, in his Prize Essay, of which the following is a brief synopsis.

I. Counter-Irritants,—Frictions. Sinapisms.—Blisters. Issues.

II. Medicines acting locally on the mucous surface.

A. Irritant Emetics,—Sulphates of Zinc and Copper, Common Salt, Mustard, Horse-radish.

B. Stomach Anæsthetics–Hydrocyanic Acid. Creosote. Nitrate of Bismuth.

C. Irritant Cathartics,—Cathartic Vermifuges, and Resinous Cathartics in part.

III. Hæmatics,—Medicines acting in and upon the blood.

A. Restoratives,—Restoring deficient materials.

1. Aliments.

2. Acids,—*Mineral.* Sulphuric. Hydrochloric. Nitric. Phosphoric. *Vegetable.* Acetic. Citric. Tartaric. Malic.—Super-Salts of the Alkalies.

3. Alkalies,—Potash. Soda. Ammonia. Lime. Magnesia.—Their Carbonates and neutral Acetates, Citrates, and Tartrates.

4. Tonics,—Bitter principles of Vegetables.
5. Chalybeates,—Iron and its salts.
6. Solvents (urinary solvents.)
   a. Antilithics, — Mineral Alkalies, their Carbonates and neutral salts with Vegetable Acids.—Biborate and Phosphate of Soda. Benzoic and Cinnamic acids.
   b. Antiphosphatics,—Mineral and Vegetable Acids. Sour fruits.

B. Catalytics,—Destroying or counteracting morbid agencies in the blood.

1. Antiphlogistics,—Antimonials. Mercurials. Alkalies. Salines.
2. Antisyphilitics, — Mercurials. Gold. Iodide of Potassium. Sarsaparilla. (?)
3. Antiscrofulitics, — Iodine. Bromine. Chlorine. Iodides and Bromides. Potash.
4. Antiarthritics,—Colchicum. Nitro-hydrochloric Acid. Lemon juice.
5. Antiscorbutics,—Citric Acid. Lemon juice. Freshvegetables. Salts of Potash. (?)
6. Antiperiodics,—Arsenious Acid. Arsenite of Potash. Alum. Chloride of Sodium.
7. Anticonvulsives,—Preparations of Arsenic, Silver, Zinc, Lead, and Copper.
8. Antisquamics,—Preparations of Arsenic. Sulphur. Pitch.

IV. Neurotics,—Medicines influencing the nerve-centres.

A. Stimulants.

1. General Stimulants.

Mineral substances,—Ammonia and its Carbonates. Phosphorus.

Animal substance,—Musk and Castor.

Vegetables containing volatile oils,—The aromatic Labiatæ, Compositæ and Umbelliferæ. Cloves and Nutmeg. Cinnamon, Cassia, Sassafras. Rue, Barosma. The Aurantiaceæ. Canella. Valerian. Mustard. Cajeput and Pimenta. Hops. Juniper. Turpentine. Cardamom. Onion.

Vegetables containing acrid principles,—Senega. Horse-radish. Serpentaria. Cascarilla. Pepper. Contrajerva. Ginger. Capsicum. Mezereon.

Resinous substances,—Guaiacum. Mastich, Olibanum, Myrrh, Elemi. Copaiba. Peru, Tolu. Assafœtida, Ammoniacum, Galbanum. Benzoin, Storax. Pine resin.

2. Special Stimulants,—Strychnia, Brucia, Toxicodendron, Ergot of Rye, Borax, Rue.

B. Narcotics.

1. Inebriants,—Alcohol. Wine. Ethers. Chloroform. Camphor. Indian Hemp. Tobacco. Lobelia.
2. Soporifics,—Opium. Lactuca. Hops. Nutmegs.
3. Deliriants,—Hyoscyamus. Belladonna. Stramonium.

C. Sedatives.

1. General Sedatives,—Hydrocyanic Acid. Creosote. Aconite. Conium. Colchicum. Tea and Coffee.

2. Special Sedatives,—Antimonials. Ipecacuanha. Digitalis.

V. Astringents,—Contracting Muscular fibre.

1. Mineral Astringents,—Sulphuric, Nitric and hydrochloric acids. Acetate and Diacetate of Lead. Sulphate and Sesquichloride of Iron. Alum. Sulphates of Zinc and Copper. Bichloride of Mercury. Nitrate of Silver.
2. Vegetable Astringents,—Tannic Acid. Gallic Acid. Kino. Catechu. Logwood. Oak-galls. Rhatany. Bistort. Pomegranate rind. Rose leaves. Uva Ursi. Tormentil. Creosote.

VI. Eliminatives,—Which pass through the glands, and excite their functions.

1. Sialagogues, Mercury, &c.
2. Expectorants, — Antimony. Ipecacuanha, &c.
3. Cathartics.
   a. Mercurials; which increase all secretions.
   b. Some resins, oils, &c.; which tend especially to the bowels.—Jalap. Colocynth. Castor oil. Rhubarb, Aloes. Elaterium, &c.
   c. Salines; when in such amount that they cannot pass off by the kidneys.
4. Cholagogues. — Mercury, Rhubarb, Aloes, Taraxacum. (?)
5. Diaphoretics.
   a. Salines and Diluents.
   b. Volatile substances, as Ammonia, Volatile oils, and Alcohol.
   c. Certain acrid matters, as Guaiacum.

d. Certain narcotics, as Opium and Camphor.
e. Antimony, Mercury, and Sulphur.

6. Diuretics.
   a. Water ; and soluble mineral substances, as acids, alkalies and salines.
   b. Acrid matters of various kinds,—Cantharides. Turpentine, &c.
   c. Acoholic and ethereal liquids.
   d. The minerals which increase all the secretions.

VI.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF MEDICINES, WITH THEIR USES AND DOSES, ETC.

ABSINTHIUM. Wormwood, (*Artemisia absinthium.*)
Tonic, antispasmodic, anthelmintic, discutient, antiseptic.

Use. In intermittents, dyspepsia, gout, hypochondriasis, dropsy, and epilepsy not depending on organic changes. Clysters of the decoction are useful in ascarides.

Dose. In substance, ℈j to ℈ij. Infusion (℥vj to water Oj.) f℥vj to ℥xij, three or four times a day.

Incompatible. Sulphates of iron and of zinc; acetate and diacetate of lead, nitrate of silver.

ACACIA. Gum Arabic. (*A. vera.*)
Demulcent, nutritious.

Use. In catarrh, pertussis, ardor urinæ, &c. Mucilage of Gum Arabic is often employed as a vehicle for other substances. To render them miscible, oils require three-fourths of their own weight, balsams and spermaceti equal parts, resin two parts, and musk five times its weight.

Dose. In substance, ℥ss to ℥ij. In decoctions, ad libitum.

Incomp. Goulard's extract, alcohol, sulphuric ether, tincture of muriate of iron.

ACETUM. Vinegar.
Refrigerant, diaphoretic, antiseptic, astringent; externally, stimulant, and discutient.

Use. In febrile complaints and scorbutus; it has been supposed to counteract the effects of opium and other narcotics, after the stomach has been completely cleared; but this is a mistake, and it should never be employed in such cases; steam of it inhaled in putrid sore throats and in scurvy; as a lotion in bruises, sprains, burns, and chronic ophthalmia. Antilithic, where the triple phosphates abound in the urine; diluted with water, it forms the best means of cleansing the eye of small particles of lime.

Dose. fʒj to ʒiv. In clysters, fʒj to ʒij. Lotion. ℞. Aceti fʒj, Spiritus Ten. fʒiv, Aquæ fʒviij.

ACETUM COLCHICI. Vinegar of Meadow Saffron. (Colchici cormi recent. concisi ʒj. Aceti dist. fʒxvj. Spir. ten. fʒj.

Use. In ascites, hydrothorax, and gout.

Incomp. Alkalies, earths, alkaline and earthy carbonates, sulphuric acid.

Dose. fʒss. to fʒj, in any bland fluid.

ACETUM DESTILLATUM. Distilled Vinegar. (Distil one gallon of vinegar on a sand bath, in a glass retort and receiver. Reserve the first seven pints for use.)

Refrigerant, slightly astringent.

Use. The same as that of vinegar; chiefly for pharmaceutical purposes. It is used in the form of vapour for purposes of fumigation, but it has no efficacy in destroying contagious or infectious matter. It is also a good addition in refrigerating lotions containing acetate of lead.

Dose. fʒj to fʒiv.

ACETUM OPII. Vinegar of Opium. ℞. Opium in coarse powder ʒviij, Nutmeg ʒjss, Saffron ʒss, Sugar ʒxij, Dist. Vinegar q. s. Digest the opium, nutmeg, and saffron, on a sand bath, with Ojss Dist.

Vinegar, for 48 hours, and strain. Digest the residue with an equal quantity of dist. vinegar in same way, 24 hours. Put the whole into an apparatus for displacement and return the filtered liquor, as it passes, until it comes away quite clear. When the filtration has ceased, pour distilled vinegar gradually upon the remaining materials till the whole quantity of filtered liquor equals Oiij. Then add the sugar, and by means of a water-bath evaporate to Oiij and f℥iv.

Narcotic.

Use. A substitute for tincture of opium; it is less likely to affect the brain than the tincture.

Dose. ♏ vii to ♏ 10.

ACETUM SCILLÆ. Vinegar of Squill. (Scillæ recentis exsiccatæ ℥xv, Aceti distil. Ovj. Spiritus ten. Oss.) The squill should be macerated 7 days; or it may be prepared by macerating ℥iv bruised squill in a pint of distilled vinegar 2 days, then putting the mixture into an apparatus for displacement gradually pouring in distilled vinegar till the quantity of distilled liquor equals Oij; lastly, adding the alcohol. Diluted acetic acid may be substituted for the vinegar.

Diuretic, expectorant, emetic, in large doses purgative.

Use. In dropsies, asthma, and chronic catarrh.

Dose. f℥ss to f℥ij, in cinnamon water or mint water.

ACHILLEA MILLEFOLIUM. Milfoil. Yarrow.

Mild aromatic, astringent.

Dose. Used in infusion, or 20 drops of volatile oil.

ACIDUM ACETICUM. Acetic Acid.

Stimulant, rubefacient, escharotic.

Use. Applied to the nostrils in syncope, asphyxia, and headache; destroys corns and warts.

Incomp. Alkalies, earths, alkaline and earthy carbonates.

ACIDUM ACETICUM DILUTUM. Diluted Acetic Acid. (1 part to 7 parts of water.)
f℥j is saturated by 36 grains of crystallized Bicarb. of Potassa.

ACIDUM ACETICUM AROMATICUM. Aromatic Vinegar. (Rosmarini sic. folior. Origani. sing. ℥j Lavandulæ sic. ʒiv. Caryophyllorum cont. ʒss. Acidi Acetici Ojss. Macerate seven days, and filter the expressed liquor through paper.)
Odor pungent and aromatic.
Use. As a grateful perfume in sick rooms.

ACIDUM ARSENIOSUM. Arsenious Acid. (See p. 12.)
Use. To prepare the arsenical solution.

ACIDUM BENZOICUM. Benzoic Acid.
Stimulant; as an expectorant, doubtful; errhine.
Use. In chronic catarrh, but of very little efficacy.
Dose. Grs. x. to ʒss.

ACIDUM CITRICUM. Citric Acid.
Refrigerant, antiseptic.
Use. In febrile and inflammatory complaints, and scorbutus; and dissolved in water, instead of recent lemon juice, for the effervescing draught. (Proportion ʒixss to water Oj.)
Dose. Grs. x. to ʒss, dissolved in water or any bland fluid.
Incomp. Sulphuric acid, nitric acid, acetate of lead, nitrate and acetate of mercury, alkalies, alkaline sulphurets.

ACIDUM GALLICUM. Gallic Acid.
Astringent.
Use. In uterine hemorrhages.
Dose. 5 to 15 grs.

ACIDUM HYDROCHLORICUM, (Acidum Muriaticum, U. S.)
Tonic, antiseptic, diuretic.

Use. In typhus; cutaneous eruptions; in gargles in inflammatory and putrid sore throat; in injections in gonorrhœa.

Incomp. Alkalies, earths, and their carbonates; metallic oxides, sulphuret of potassium, tartrate of potassa, tartar emetic, and most metallic salts.

ACIDUM HYDROCHLORICUM DILUTUM. Diluted Hydrochloric Acid. (Acidi Hydrochlorici fʒiv, Aquæ destillatæ fʒxij.) fʒj should saturate grs. 32 of crystallized carbonate of soda.

Dose. ♏x to ♏xx, properly diluted; in gargles, fʒss to fʒij in fʒvi of fluid; injection, ♏viij, to water fʒiv.

ACIDUM HYDROCYANICUM DILUTUM. Diluted Hydrocyanic Acid. Cyano Hydric Acid, Prussic Acid. (Potassii Ferrocyanidi ʒij, Acidi Sulph. ʒjss, Aq. Dist. Oiss.)

(Prussic Acid may be prepared for immediate use in the following manner. Take of Cyanuret of Silver grs. iss., Muriatic acid, grs. 41. Distilled Water ʒj. Mix the muriatic acid with the distilled water, add the cyanuret of silver, and shake the whole in a well-stopped vial. When the insoluble matter has subsided, pour off the clear liquor and keep it for use.)

Sedative, antispasmodic.

Use. In spasmodic coughs, asthma, hooping-cough, nervous affections, hiccough, palpitation of the heart, and in allaying the irritability of the stomach in dyspepsia. Prussic acid may be employed with great benefit in cases of chronic neuralgic affections of the stomach. It should be given in increased doses, till some physiological effects are produced; then continued in rather a diminished quantity. As a local application, properly diluted, it is useful in abating the itching in Impetigo and pruriginous affections.

Dose. ℥ ij gradually increased to ℥ v. in a glassful of water, almond emulsion, or infusion of cinchona. When an over-dose has been taken, the effects are best counteracted by ammonia, chlorine, brandy, and the cold affusion.

Incomp. Metallic oxides, chlorine.

ACIDUM NITRICUM. Nitric Acid.

Tonic, antisepic, antisyphilitic, escharotic.

Use. The strong acid is seldom used for any other than pharmaceutical purposes; in the form of vapour is extracted from nitre ʒiv. and sulphuric acid ʒiv. in a saucer, placed on a pipkin of hot sand, for the purpose of fumigation.

Incomp. Spirit of lavender and the strong tinctures, in any large quantity; and the essential oils; metallic oxides.

ACIDUM NITRICUM DILUTUM. Diluted Nitric Acid.

Use. As a drink, diluted largely, in fevers of the typhoid kind; in chronic affections of the liver, attended with a redundant and hasty formation of bile, and in dyspepsia. As a remedy in venereal complaints; yet in this climate it is not to be depended on, but it is a very useful adjunct to mercury, and allays the violent irritation induced by it. It is also very useful in the cure of old ulcerated legs.

Dose. ℥ x to ℥ xx in fʒiij of water, twice or thrice a day.

ACIDUM NITRO-MURIATICUM. Nitro-muriatic Acid. (Acidi Nitrici, mensura, partem iij; Acidi Muriatici, mensura, partes v. Mix them in a vessel kept cool, and preserve the mixture in a well-stopped bottle, in a cool, obscure place.)

Stimulant, antiseptic.

Use. Largely diluted, it has been strongly recommended in malignant scarlatina, in chronic affec-

tions of the liver, and in syphilis; and still more diluted as a bath, in chronic derangement of the hepatic secretion, which it improves, and acts gently on the bowels.

Dose. ♏ vi to ♏ x, in f℥iij of water, twice or thrice a day. When used as a bath, the mixed acid should be added to the water until it tastes as sour as weak vinegar,

Incomp. Oxides, earths, alkalies, the sulphurets, and the acetates of potassa and of lead.

ACIDUM NITROSUM. Nitrous acid. (Eaton's Chemistry directs a table-spoonful of Copper filings, and about two spoonfuls of nitric acid to be distilled in a retort with gentle heat. The gas, to be collected over water, is *nitric oxide.* This mixed with atmospheric air or oxygen, becomes nitrous acid, which has a strong affinity for water.

Use. It is introduced here as it forms an ingredient of Hope's Camphor mixture, and its preparation is seldom referred to in medical books.

ACIDUM SULPHURICUM. Sulphuric Acid.

Escharotic, stimulant, rubefacient, tonic, astringent, refrigerant.

Use. In local pains, in the form of an ointment made of lard f℥j, sulphuric acid ℥j; and in scabies with ℥ss of the acid to the lard ℥j.

ACIDUM SULPHURICUM AROMATICUM. Aromatic Sulphuric Acid. Elixir of Vitriol. (Spiritus rect. Ojss. Acidi Sulphurici (commercial) ℥iijss. Cinnamoni cort. cont. ℥jss. Zingiberis rad. cont. ℥j. Add the acid gradually to the spirit, and digest the mixture with a very gentle heat in a closed vessel for three days; moisten the mixed powder with a little of the acid; let the mass rest for 12 hours, then put it into a percolator, and transmit the rest of the pure spirit.)

Use. In dyspepsia; the debility following intermittents, and other fevers, combined with vegetable bitters; and in chronic asthma.

Dose. ♏ x to ♏ xxx in fluids, twice or thrice a day.

ACIDUM SULPHURICUM DILUTUM. Diluted Sulphuric Acid. (Acidi Sulphurici f℥iss. Aquæ destillatæ f℥xivss. Mix gradually.)

Tonic, astringent, refrigerant.

Use. In dyspepsia, diabetes, menorrhagia, hæmoptysis, cutaneous eruptions, hectic; in gargles, in cynanche, and to check salivation. Sulphuric acid is an excellent tonic, and also possesses refrigerant and astringent properties, rendering it a valuable remedy in cases where we wish to avoid diarrhœa. In cases of low and hectic fever, attended with copious perspiration, it is very beneficial, as well as in hematemesis. It is also useful conjoined with saline aperients, when the urine has a tendency to phosphatic depositions, attended with loss of appetite, impaired digestion, foul tongue, &c. It is usually given with some bitter infusion, as cascarilla, columbo, cinchona, quassia, &c.

Dose. ♏ x to ♏ xx largely diluted; in gargles f℥j to f℥iiij in ℥viij of fluid.

ACIDUM TANNICUM. Tannic Acid. (*Tannin.*)

Use. Tannic acid may be advantageously employed in all the passive hemorrhages, especially menorrhagia; also in diarrhœa, where we wish simply an astringent effect. It possesses a great advantage over most other astringents, from the smallness of dose in which it may be given, and from its being less liable to irritate the stomach and bowels.

Dose. From 2 to 4 grs. every three hours.

ACIDUM TARTARICUM. Tartaric Acid.

Refrigerant, antiseptic.

Use. In inflammatory affections, fevers, and scorbutus.

Dose. Gr. x to ℥ss dissolved in water.

Incomp. Alkalies and their carbonates, all the salts of potassa.

ACONITI FOLIA ET RADIX. Aconite. (*Aconitum Napellus.*)

Narcotic, sudorific, deobstruent, antiphlogistic.

Use. In chronic rheumatism, scrofula, scirrhus, palsy, amaurosis, and venereal nodes. Aconite is a very powerful topical remedy, in the form of tincture, in cases of rheumatism and neuralgia.

Dose, Gr. j, gradually increased to gr. v. twice or thrice a day; of the extract, from gr. ss to gr. j., of the tincture from 10 to 40 drops, gradually increased.

ACONITUM. Aconitina.

Use. Externally counter-irritant; too poisonous to be used internally.

ÆTHER SULPHURICUS. Sulphuric Ether.

Diffusibly stimulant, narcotic, antispasmodic; externally refrigerent.

Pure washed Sulphuric Ether preferable to chloroform for Anæsthetic purposes. It may be inhaled from a sponge.

Use. Hysteria, asthma, tetanus, epilepsy, and other spasmodic complaints; externally in headache, and dropped into the meatus in earache; it has also been used in burns.

Dose. ℥ xx to f℥j in f℥xij water or other fluid.

AGRIMONIA EUPATORIA. Common Agrimony. Astringent, in passive hemorrhages, &c.

Dose. ℥j or more in powder or infusion.

ALCOHOL DILUTUM. Dilute Alcohol. Spiritus tenuior.

Alcohol and water, equal parts.

ALCOHOL. Alcohol.

Stimulant (powerful and diffusible,) sedative.

Use. Scarcely ever used internally in its pure state, but sometimes advantageously in a highly diluted

form; in cases of debility and low fevers; externally as a fomentation in muscular pains; to burns; and to restrain hemorrhages. The use of alcohol as a medicine has been much diminished within the last ten years. It is found unsuited to a great majority of cases of disease, and when employed, too often inducing an artificial appetite not easily overcome. From its strong attraction for water, it causes thickening or scirrhus of the stomach, and an indurated state of the liver; and from its powerful effects upon the nervous system, it induces epilepsy, tremors, coma, mania, and death. For these reasons, and that we have useful substitutes, it should seldom be prescribed.

ALLIUM. Garlic Bulbs. *A. (sativum.)*

Stimulant, diuretic, expectorant, emmenagogue, diaphoretic, and anthelmintic; extremely rubefacient, maturient and repellant.

Use. In cold leucophlegmatic habits, dropsy, rheumatalgia, humoral asthma, and hysteria. Intermittents have been cured by it. The juice dropped into the ear, in atonic deafness, is a very effectual remedy; and it is also beneficial in herpetic eruptions, formed with oil into an ointment. A poultice of it over the pubis has been found useful in atony of the bladder.

Dose. One to six cloves, swallowed without chewing, twice or thrice a day. Of the juice fʒss to fʒij mixed with sugar or syrup. In pills with soap or calomel, gr. xx. to ℈ij.

ALETRIS. Star-grass. *(A. farinosa.)*

An intense bitter, tonic, stomachic.

Use. In rheumatism and dropsy.

Dose. Of powder 10 grs., fluid extract 10 to 30 drops.

ALNUS RUBRA. Tag alder.

Alterative, emetic, astringent.

Use. In scrofula, secondary syphilis, &c.

Dose. Of fluid extract f℥j to ℥ij.

ALOE. Peculiar bitter principle (Aloesin.)

Cathartic, warm and stimulating, emmenagogue, anthelmintic, stomachic; hurtful in hemorrhoids. Aloes acts chiefly on the large intestines, and produces catharsis by increasing the peristaltic muscular action, and not by increasing the secretions.

Dose. To act as a cathartic, gr. ij to gr. x; as an emmenagogue, gr. j to gr. ij twice or thrice a day.

ALTHÆÆ FOLIA ET RADIX. Marsh Mallow Leaves and root. (*A. officinalis.*)

Emollient, lubricating, demulcent.

Use. In pulmonary and intestinal affections; ardor urinæ; calculus; externally in fomentations, clyster and gargles.

ALUMEN. Alum.

Astringent; and in large doses laxative, emetic.

Use. In hemorrhages, leucorrhœa, croup, hooping-cough, &c; externally in relaxation of the uvula, ophthalmia, gleet, and fluor albus.

Dose. Grs. x to ℈j in powder or in whey, made with ℥ij of the powder, of ♎j of hot milk, a tea-cupful occasionally; in gargles ℥ss in f℥iv of fluid; in collyria and injections gr. xij in f℥vj of rose water. A saturated solution is a useful styptic. Alum Curd is a good cooling external application in ophthalmia and other diseases; made by beating up the white of an egg with a piece of alum till it forms a coagulum.

Incomp. Potassa and potassæ carbonas, sodæ carbonas, ammonia, lime, magnesia, acetate of lead, infusion of galls.

ALUMEN EXSICCATUM. Dried Alum. (Melt the alum in an earthen vessel over the fire, until the ebullitions cease.)

Escharotic.

Use. To destroy fungus in ulcers; internally in colic.

Dose. Gr. iv. to xij.

AMMONIACUM. Gum Ammoniac. (*Dorema ammoniacum.*)

Expectorant, deobstruent, antispasmodic, discutient, resolvent.

Use. In asthma and chronic catarrh; visceral obstructions, and obstinate colic from viscid matters lodged in the intestines; externally in scirrhous tumors and white swelling of the joints.

Dose. Gr. x to ʒss in pills, with squill, myrrh, &c., or in emulsion. See Mist. Ammoniaci.

AMMONIÆ CARBONAS. Sesquicarbonate of Ammonia.

Stimulant, antacid, diaphoretic, antispasmodic.

Use. In hysteria, dyspepsia, chronic rheumatism; applied to the nostrils in syncope.

Dose. Gr. v. to ℈j in pills of any bland fluid. Gr. xxx are an emetic.

Incomp. Acids, potassa fusa, liquor potassæ, magnesia, carbonates, alum, chloride of calcium, bitartras and bisulphas potassæ, salts of iron with the exception of the potassio-tartrate; bichloride of mercury, salts of lead, sulphate of zinc.

AMMONIÆ HYDROCHLORAS. (Murias Ammoniæ, U. S.) Hydrochlorate of Ammonia. Sal Ammoniac.

Aperient, diuretic; externally to produce cold during its solution; stimulant.

Use. Seldom used internally; externally while dissolving, to abate the heat and pain of inflammation; to allay headache; in lotion, composed of the salt ʒj. alcohol fʒj, water fʒix, to indolent tumours, gangrene, scabies, and chilblains.

Dose. Gr. v to ʒss.

Incomp. Sulphuric and nitric acids, acetate of lead, potassa, carbonates of soda and potassa, lime.

AMMONIÆ PHOSPHAS. Phosphate of Ammonia.

Use. In gout and rhematism.

Dose. grs. x to xl, 3 or 4 times a-day, in a tablespoonful of water.

AMYGDALÆ AMARÆ ET DULCES. Bitter and Sweet Almonds. (*A. communis.*)

Demulcent; the bitter is sedative.

Use. In inflammatory complaints; and as a vehicle for more active remedies.

AMYLUM. Starch.

Demulcent, nutritious.

Use. In dysentery, tenesmus, and ulceration of the rectum, in the form of a clyster; it is the common vehicle for exhibiting opium per anum. The decoction of Starch is made by boiling, for a short time, ʒiv Starch, in Oj Water, previously mixing them gradually while the water is cold.

ANETHUM. Dill Seed. (*A. graveolens.*)

Stimulant, carminative.

Use. In flatulent colic, and hiccough, particularly in infants.

Dose. Gr. x to ʒj.

ANGELICA. Angelica. (*A. atropurpurea.*)

Tonic, carminative, sudorific.

Use. In dyspepsia, and nausea, but rarely used.

Dose. Gr. x to ʒj.

ANGUSTURA. Cusparia. (*Galipea officinalis.*)

Tonic, stimulant, aromatic.

Use. In dyspepsia, removing flatulence and acidity; chronic diarrhœa, dysentery.

Incomp. Sulphate of iron and of copper, nitrate of silver, tartarized antimony, acetate and diacetate of lead, bichloride of mercury, pure potassa, and infusions of galls and yellow cinchona bark, &c.

Dose. Gr. v to gr. xx in powder.

ANISUM. Aniseed. (*Pimpinella anisum.*)

Carminative.

Use. In dyspepsia, and the tormina of infants.

Dose. Gr. x to ʒj bruised.

ANTHEMIS. Chamomile Flowers. (*A. nobilis.*)

Tonic, stomachic; the warm infusion is emetic; externally discutient, emollient, antiperiodic.

Use. In intermittents, dyspepsia, hysteria, flatulent colic, gout; to promote the operation of emetics, externally as fomentations in gripings, and to ripen suppurating tumours.

Dose. In powder ʒss to ʒij. twice or thrice a day.

ANTIMONII ET POTASSÆ TARTRAS. Potassio-Tartrate of Antimony, or emetic Tartar.

Emetic, sometimes cathartic, diaphoretic, expectorant, alterative, rubefacient. A sedative to the circulation, while it increases most of its secretions.

Use. In the beginning of fever, to clear the stomach and bowels; but it is an improper emetic in advanced stages of typhus; in large doses in pneumatic inflammations; and in small as an alterative in cutaneous diseases, acute rheumatism, chorea; externally in white swellings, hooping-cough, phthisis, and all deep-seated inflammations.

Dose. As a means of subduing inflammation gr. ss. to gr. ij; as an emetic, gr. j to gr. iv, in solution; diaphoretic and expectorant, gr. 1-12th to 1-8th. It is made into an ointment for external use, by rubbing up ʒij with lard ʒj.

Incomp. Alkalies and earths with their carbonates; strong acids; hydro-sulphurets; lime-water, chloride of calcium, salts of lead; decoctions of bitter and astringent plants.

ANTIMONII SULPHURETUM.

Slightly diaphoretic, alterative.

Use. In chronic rheumatism, scrofula, cutaneous diseases.

Dose. Grs. x to ʒss, after evacuating the stomach and bowels.

ANTIMONIUM SULPHURATUM.

Precipitated Sulphuret of Antimony.

Alterative, diaphoretic, emetic.

Use. In secondary syphilis, cutaneous eruptions, &c.

Dose. 1 to 2 grs. as alterative.

ANTIRRHINUM LINARIA. Toad-Flax.

Diuretic, cathartic, slightly acrid.

Used in infusions, or as a poultice, &c., to piles.

APOCYNUM ANDROSÆMIFOLIUM. Dog's Bane.

Emetic, diaphoretic, alterative.

Dose. Grs. xxx of the powdered root as an emetic; grs. v. diaphoretic. Employed by the Indians in lues venerea.

APOCYNUM CANNABINUM. Indian Hemp.

Emetic, hydragogue, cathartic, diuretic, diaphoretic, expectorant, narcotic, and sedative.

Use. A very powerful remedy in ascites and general dropsy; in neuralgia, &c.

Dose. From grs. x to grs. xx of the powered root produce free vomiting and purging. Of the decoction, which is preferable, and made by boiling ʒss of the dried root in Ojss of water to Oj, from fʒj to fʒij may be given three or four times a day, if necessary. Of the extract, grs. iij to grs. iv, two or three times a day, will usually act on the bowels.

AQUA ACIDA CARBONICI. Carbonic Acid Water. (By means of a forcing pump, throw into a suitable receiver, nearly filled with water, a quantity of carbonic acid equal to five times the bulk of the water.)

AQUA AMGYDALÆ AMARÆ. Bitter Almond water. (Oil of Bitter Almonds ♏ xvi, Carb. Mag.

℥j. Water, Oij. Proceed as for cinnamon water.) Effects the same as hydrocyanic acid.

Use. As a vehicle in cough or antispasmodic medicines.

AQUA CAMPHORA. Camphor Water. (Take of Camphor ʒij, Alcohol gutt. xl, Carbonate Magnesia ʒj, Distilled Water Oij. Rub the camphor first with the alcohol, afterwards with the carb. mag., and lastly with the water gradually added—then filter through paper.)

AQUA CINNAMONI. Cinnamon water. (Take of oil of cinnamon fʒss, carbonate magnesia ʒss, distilled water Oij; rub the oil of cinnamon first with the carb. mag., then with the water gradually added, and filter through paper. In same way prepare the other medicated waters of medicinal plants.

INFUSUM PICIS LIQUIDÆ. Tar Water. (Picis Oij, Aquæ Cong. j.

Stimulant, diuretic.

Use. In scorbutus and cutaneous diseases.

Dose. Oj to Oij in the course of day.

AQUILEGIA VULGARIS. Columbine.

Diuretic, diaphoretic, antiscorbutic, seldom used.

ARALIA NUDICAULIS. False Sarsaparilla.

Stimulant, diaphoretic, alterative.

Use. Employed in rheumatism, syphilis, cutaneous affections, in the same manner and dose as the genuine sarsaparilla.

ARALIA SPINOSA. Angelica Tree, Toothache Tree, Prickly Ash.

Stimulant, diaphoretic, emetic, cathartic.

Use. Employed in chronic rheumatism and cutaneous eruptions. Also, in Virginia, in colic, in toothache, usually given in decoction.

ARCTIUM LAPPA. Burdock.

Aperient, sudorific, diuretic.

Use. In rheumatism, gout, aphthæ; also in venereal, scorbutic, scrofulous, and nephritic affections; in decoction made with ℥ij of the root in Ojss of water. The leaves externally in cutaneous eruptions and ulcerations.

Dose. A teacupful several times a day; of little value unless persevered in for a long time.

ARGENTI CYANIDUM. Cyanuret of Silver. Cyanide of Silver. Nitrate of Silver ℥xv, Hydrocyanic Acid, Dist. Water, āā Oj. (Having dissolved the nitrate of silver in the water, add the hydrocyanic acid, and mix them. Wash the precipitate with distilled water, and dry it.

Use. To prepare hydrocyanic acid.

ARGENTI IODIDUM. Iodide of Silver. (Precipitated from the nitrate by iodide of potassium.)

A substitute for nitrate of silver in gastric affections, in doses of $\frac{1}{8}$ gr. three times a day, increased gradually. This iodine forms a crystalline salt with iodide of potassium, which may perhaps combine the tonic and alterative effects of its constituents, in a similar way to the iodo-hydrargyrate of potassium. It is, however, decomposed by water.

ARGENTI NITRAS. Nitrate of silver.

Tonic, antispasmodic, escharotic.

Use. In chorea, epilepsy, dyspepsia, and irritable conditions of the mucous membrane of the stomach and bowels; locally to relieve strictures; to fungous ulcers, warts, and venereal chancres; gr. ij in distilled water f℥j is a good injection in fistulous sores; and as an application to spongy gums, enlarged tonsils, and ulcerated sore throats. A solution of ℥ss in f℥j of distilled water, is highly useful when pencilled over the surface in erysipelas.

Dose. Gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ increased to gr. iv in a pill, with crumb of bread, three times a day; or in solution, increased

to gr. iij. The dark color communicated to the skin is an objection to its internal employment.

Incomp. Sulphuric, hydrochloric, and arsenious acids and their salts; alkalies except ammonia; lime; chlorides; sulphurets; astringent vegetable infusions and decoction; aqueous solutions of salts of mercury, or of copper.

ARGENTI OXIDUM. Oxide of silver.

Proposed as a substitute for the nitrate.

Dose. ½ a gr in pill.

ARMORACIA. Horse-Radish Root. (*Cochlearia armoracia.*)

Stimulant, diuretic, diaphoretic.

Use. In scorbutus, rheumatism, dropsy, and dyspeptic affections; and locally in hoarseness.

Dose. ℈i to ʒj. Vide Infusion: of the following syrup a teaspoonful often slowly swallowed, in hoarseness. (℞. Of the scraped root ʒj, boiling water ℥ij, sugar q. s. to the strained liquor.)

ARNICA. Leopard's Bane. (*A. montana,*)

Narcotic, stimulant, diaphoretic, emmenagogue, diuretic.

Use. In amaurosis, paralysis, rheumatism, gout, dropsy; nephritis and chlorosis. The root has been used in intermittents, but is most useful in diseases attended with a typhoid state of the system.

Dose. Gr. v to gr x. in powder, or f℥ss of the following infusion: (℞. Of the flowers ʒjss, water f℥viij,) twice or thrice a day. In large doses it produces poisoning.

ARUM. Dragon Root, Indian turnip. (*B. triphyllum.*)

Externally irritant. Internally stimulant to all the secretions, especially those of the skin and lungs.

Use. In asthma, pertussis, chronic catarrh, chronic rheumatism, and cachectic complaints generally.

Dose. Of the powder of the recently dried root, gr. v to gr. x, mixed with gum Arabic, sugar and water, in the form of emulsion, repeated two or three times a day, and gradually increased to ʒss or ʒj. Also in aphthous sore mouth of children, mixed with sugar and laid on the tongue.

ASARUM CANADENSE. Wild Ginger.

A stimulant, tonic, diaphoretic.

Use. Used chiefly as an elegant adjunct to tonic infusions and decoctions. Resembles serpentaria in its effects.

Dose. Of the powder, from gr. xx to gr. xxx. Also, used in form of a tincture.

ASCLEPIAS. The common silk-weed. Butterfly Weed. Pleurisy Root. (*A. tuberosa.*)

Diaphoretic, expectorant, cathartic, diuretic, slightly tonic.

Use. Employed extensively in some of the Southern States in catarrh, pneumonia, pleurisy, consumption, acute rheumatism, autumnal remittents, and dysentery.

Dose. Of the powder, gr. xx to ʒj. several times a day. As a diaphoretic, a tea-cupful of the decoction every three or four hours, made by infusing ℥j of the root in Oij of water.

ASPARAGUS OFFICINALIS. Asparagus.

Diuretic, aperient, deobstruent.

Dose. ʒss to ʒj of extract, or ℥j to f℥ij of syrup, prepared from the shoots

ASSAFŒTIDA. Assafœtida. (*Narthex assafœtida.*)

Antispasnodic, expectorant; emmenagogue; anthelmintic when injected into the rectum.

Use. Hysteria, tympanitis, asthma, dyspnœa, pertussis, worms.

Dose. In pill, gr. x to ʒss; in solution, vide *Mistura;* in clyster, ʒij dissolved in water fʒviij.

AURANTII CORTEX. Orange Peel.

Use. A mild tonic, carminative, and stomachic.

AZEDARACH. Bark of root of *Melia Azedarach.*

Use. Cathartic, emetic, anthelmintic—in large doses narcotic.

Dose. Oij Water to ʒiv bark, boiled to Oj—to a child a tablespoonful.

BALSAMUM PERUVIANUM. Peruvian Balsam. (*Myrospermum peruiferum.*)

Stimulant, tonic, expectorant.

Use. In palsy; chronic asthma, bronchitis, and rheumatism; gleet; leucorrhea; and externally for cleansing and stimulating foul, indolent ulcers.

Dose. ♏x to ʒss twice or thrice a day, made into an emulsion with mucilage of gum.

BALSAMUM TOLUTANUM. Tolu Balsam. (*Myrospermum toluiferum.*)

Stimulant, expectorant.

Use. In chronic coughs; but principally used on account of its flavor.

Dose. Gr. x to ʒss triturated with mucilage.

BAPTISIA TINCTORIA. Wild Indigo.

Antiseptic, laxative, emetic.

Use. In scarlatina, gangrene, &c.

Dose. fʒj of decoction (ʒj root to Oj water.)

BEBEERU. Bark of *Nectandra Rodiei.*

The *sulphate of bebeerin* has been used in intermittent and remittent fevers.

Dose. 2 grs., until from ℈j to ʒj is given, between the paroxysms.

BELLADONNA. Deadly Nightshade. (*Atropa belladonna.*

Powerful narcotic, diaphoretic, diuretic, repellent.

Use. In obstinate intermittents, tic-douloureux, palsy,

epilepsy, chorea, mania, gout, rheumatism, dropsy, jaundice, pertussis, and the cachexiæ; amaurosis; sprinkling the powdered leaves over cancerous sores has been found to allay the pain: and the leaves form a good poultice. Applied to the eye, in the form of infusion or solution of the extract, to dilate the pupil previous to operations. The root is used for the same purpose as the leaves.

Dose. Gr. ss gradually increased to gr. i daily; or f℥ij of this infusion. ℞. Of the leaves ℈j, hot water f℥x, strained cold.

BENZOIN ODORIFERUM. Spice-bush. Fever-bush.

Stimulant, aromatic, vermifuge.

Used in decoction or infusion.

BENZOINUM. Benzoin. (*Styrax Benzoin.*)

Use. Principally for obtaining the acid it contains.

Dose. Gr. x to ʒss.

Incomp. Alkalies, acids;—and so with all the balsams.

BERBERIS VULGARIS. Barberry.

Refrigerent, astringent, antiscorbutic.

The berries are used as a drink, and the juice as syrup.

BETULA LENTA. Sweet Birch. Black Birch.

Gently stimulant and diaphoretic.

BISMUTHI TRISNITRAS. (Bismuthi subnitras, U. S.) Trisnitrate of Bismuth.

Tonic, antispasmodic.

Use. In dyspepsia attended with cardialgia.

Doss From gr. j to gr. xv.

BISMUTHI VALERIANAS. Valerianate of Bismuth.

Use. In neuralgia and gastralgia.

Dose. Gr. ss to gr. ij in pill.

BROMINUM. Bromine.

Like iodine, it stimulates the lymphatics, and promotes absorption.

Use. In bronchocele, scrofula, &c.

Dose. In aqueous solutions (1 part to 40 of water,) 6 drops several times a day.

BUCHU. Diosma. Leaves of *Barosma crenata.*

Stimulant, diuretic.

Use. In irritation of the bladder.

Dose. 20 to 30 grs. powder ʒj to fʒij of infusion (ʒj to Oj boiling water) ʒj of the fluid extract.

CALAMINA. Calamine. Impure Carbonate of Zinc.

CALAMINA PRÆPARATA. Prepared Calamine.

Use. A mild astringent in excoriations.

CALAMUS AROMATICUS. Sweet Flag-root.

Stomachic, carminative.

Use. In a tonic dyspepsia with vertigo.

Dose. ℈j to ʒj in powder.

CALCII CHLORIDUM. Chloride of Calcium.

Use. See Liquor Calcii Chloridi.

CALCIS CARBONAS PRÆCIPITATA. Precipitated Carbonate of Lime.

Use the same as Creta Præparata.

CALENDULA OFFICINALIS. Marygold.

Antispasmodic, sudorific, emmenagogue.

Used in infusion.

CALX CHLORINATA. Chlorinated Lime. Chloride of Lime. (Calcis Hydratus, ℔j. Chlorini quantum satis sit. Pass the chlorine through the lime spread in a proper vessel, until it is saturated.)

Use. As a disinfectant, and for bleaching purposes.

CAMPHORA. Camphor. (*C. officinarum.*)

Narcotic, diaphoretic, sedative; externally anodyne.

Use. In typhus, cynanche maligna, confluent smallpox, and other exanthemata of the typhoid type;

in atonic gout, and as an adjunct to bark and opium in checking gangrene. It produces its narcotic and sedative effects with very little increase of pulse, and therefore may be used in mania, pneumonia, and other inflammatory complaints, united with nitre and antimonials. In doses of from 1 to 3 grains it acts as a diaphoretic. It is a useful adjunct to bark in typhoid diseases, to valerian, the fetid gums, volatile alkali and others, in hysteric and nervous complaints, and to antimonials in rheumatism and other inflammations. Externally, it allays the pains of rheumatism, and other deep-seated inflammations, when dissolved in oil.

Dose. Gr. ij to gr. x in powder, with sugar, &c.; in pills; or in mixture with mucilage, or almond confection; the effects of an over-dose are counteracted by opium. For external application it is dissolved in oil or in alcohol.

CANELLA. Canella Bark. (*C. alba.*)

Stimulant, tonic.

Use. As an aromatic addition to bitter tonics and cathartics.

Dose. Gr. x to ʒss in powder; in infusion fʒiss.

CANTHARIS. The Blistering Fly.

Stimulant, diuretic, rubefacient, vesicant; both their internal use and their external application are apt to produce strangury; active properties depend on the cantharidin.

Use. Internally in dropsies, obstinate gleet, and leucorrhœa; retention of the urine owing to want of action in the bladder, and an incontinence of urine from debility of the bladder; lepra; but their internal use requires caution. For their external use, see Empl., Tinctura, and Acetum Cantharidis.

Dose. Gr. ss to gr. j, in a pill, with opium or the extract of henbane and camphor twice a day.

CANTHARIS VITTATA. Potato Fly.
Same as the former. There are several other species, all of which have the same properties.

CAPSICUM. The Capsicum berries. (*C. annuum.*)
Stimulant, rubefacient.

Use. In atonic gout, the flatulence of dyspepsia, lethargy. Its solution (Capsici pulv. ʒj, Sodii Chlor. ℈j, Acet. ʒiv, Aquæ ferventis fʒvj, Cola) forms the best gargle in cynanche maligna and scarlatina. Cataplasms of it are used in coma and the delirium of typhus.

Dose. Gr. iij to gr. x in pill.

Incomp. Nitrate of silver, bichloride of mercury, acetate of lead, sulpates of iron, zinc, and copper, and the carbonates of alkalies.

CARBO ANIMALIS. Animal Charcoal. (Prepared from flesh and bones.)

Use. For decolorizing vegetable salts; clarifying salts, and extracting the volatile oil from whisky and other liquors.

CARBO LIGNI. Charcoal of Wood.
Antiseptic, absorbent.

Use. In putrid eructations of dyspepsia, obstinate constipation; to relieve the nausea of pregnancy, and as a cataplasm with linseed meal to fetid ulcers; the best tooth-powder.

Dose. Gr. x to ℈j united with rhubarb.

CARDAMOMUM. Cardamom Seed. (*Eletaria cardamomum.*)
Carminative, stomachic.

Use. In the flatulent colic of children, united with rhubarb and magnesia; but principally to give warmth to other remedies.

Dose. Gr. v to ʒj in powder.

CARTHAMUS. Dyer's Saffron. (*C. tinctorius.*)
Laxative, and somewhat diaphoretic.

Use. As a substitute for saffron in measles, scarlatina, and other exanthematous diseases, to promote the eruption.

Dose. Of an infusion of ℥ij to a pint of boiling water, given without restriction as to quantity.

CARUM. Caraway Seeds. (*C. carui.*)

Carminative.

Use. In flatulent colic, and to give warmth to purgatives.

Dose. Gr. x to ʒj, swallowed whole, or in powder.

CARYOPHYLLUS. The Clove. (*C. aromaticus.*)

Stimulant, aromatic.

Use. As a corrigent to other remedies, and a condiment.

Dose. Gr. v to x, in powder.

CASCARILLA. Cascarrilla Bark. (*Croton Eleuteria.*)

Tonic, stomachic.

Use. As an adjunct to cinchona in ague; in obstinate diarrhœa, and after dysentery; a good vehicle for powdered Peruvian bark, and small doses sulphate magnesia, and sulphuric acid in debility of stomach attended with constipation; in dyspepsia, and flatulent colic.

Dose. Gr. x to ʒj in powder. The infusion is the best form.

CASSIA. Cassia pulp. (*C. fistula.*)

Laxative.

Use. Where a gentle medicine is required in costive habits, combined with aromatics.

Dose. ʒiv to ʒj.

CASTANEA. Chinquaqin. (*C. pumilla.*)

Tonic, and astringent.

Use. In intermittents.

CASTOREUM. Castor.

Antispasmodic, emmenagogue.

Use. In typhus, hysteria, epilepsy, amenorrhœa.

Dose. Gr. x to ℈j in a bolus; ʒj, or more, in clysters; of little value as a remedy.

CATALPA CORDIFOLIA. Catawba tree.

Reputed poisonous, but has been used in asthma, ʒiij or ʒiv of seeds in ʒxii water, boiled to ʒvi, given morning and night.

CATARIA. Catnip. Leaves of *Nepeta Cataria.*

Tonic and excitant.

Use. In domestic practice in amenorrhœa, colic, &c.

Dose. ʒij in infusion.

CATECHU. Catechu. (*Acacia catechu.*)

Astringent, tonic.

Use. In diarrhœa, from a relaxed state of the bowels, and in intestine and uterine hemorrhages; locally in aphthæ, ulceration of the gums, and in coughs and hoarseness from the relaxation of the uvula, and epistaxis.

Dose. Gr. x to ʒj in powder; in the latter case, a piece is allowed to dissolve slowly in the mouth: but is best given with sugar, gum Arabic and water.

CEANOTHUS AMERICANUS. New Jersey tea.

Astringent. Used in syphilis in decoction (ʒij to Oj.) A strong infusion used in aphthæ and dysentery.

CELASTRUS SCANDENS. Climbing staff-tree.

Emetic, diaphoretic, narcotic.

CENTAUREA BENEDICTA. Blessed Thistle. May be used as tonic in cold infusion (ʒss of leaves to Oj.) A stronger infusion taken warm in bed promotes diaphoresis. A still stronger infusion is emetic.

CERA FLAVA ET CERA ALBA. Yellow Wax and white.

Demulcent, emollient.

Use. In diarrhœa and dysentery; but principally used in the formation of cerates and ointments.

Dose. ℈j to ʒss twice or thrice a day, in form of

emulsion; melt the wax with a little oil, then triturate it with yolk of egg, and groat gruel f℥ij.

CERATUM CALAMINÆ. Calamine Cerate. Turner's Cerate. (Prepared Calamine, Yellow Wax, āā ℥iij, Lard, ℔j.)

A mild astringent.

CERATUM CANTHARIDIS. Blistering plaster. (Cantharides in powder ℔j. Yellow Wax, Resin. āā ℥vii, Lard, ℥x.)

CERATUM CETACEI. Spermaceti Cerate. (Cetacei ℥ij, Ceræ Alb. ℥ij, Olivæ Ol. f℥iv. The wax and oil being melted together, add the spermaceti, and stir until the whole is cold.)

Emollient, cooling.

CERATUM PLUMBI ACETATIS. Cerate of Acetate of Lead. (Plumbi Acetas cont. ʒij, Ceræ Alb. ℥ij, Olivæ Ol. f℥viij. Melt the wax in seven fluid ounces of the oil, then add the acetate rubbed down with the remainder; and stir with a wooden spatula until the whole be united.)

Cooling, astringent, resolvent.

Use. In inflamed sores, excoriations, and burns.

CERATUM PLUMBI SUBACETATIS. Cerate of Subacetate of lead. (Goulard's Cerate.) Compound Lead Cerate. (Liq. Plumbi diacetatis f℥iij, Ceræ ℥iv, Olivæ Ol. Oss, Camphoræ ʒss. Melt the wax in f℥vij of the oil, then remove the mixture from the fire, and when it begins to thicken add gradually the solution of diacetate of lead, and assiduously stir the whole with a wooden spatula until it is cold; lastly, add the camphor dissolved in what remained of the oil, and mix.)

Use. The same as the former.

CERATUM RESINÆ. Resin Cerate. (Resinæ Ceræ āā ℔j, Olivæ Ol. f℥xvj. Melt the resin and wax over a slow fire, then add the oil, and strain while hot.) Yellow Basilicon.

Digestive, cleansing.

Use. To foul, indolent ulcers.

CERATUM RESINÆ COMPOSITUM. Compound Resin Cerate. (Take of resin, suet, yellow wax, āā ℔j, turpentine ℔ss, flaxseed oil Oss. Melt together, strain through linen, and stir till cool.)

CERATUM SABINÆ. Savine Cerate. (℥ij powdered savine mixed with ℔j melted resin cerate.)

Irritative, drawing.

Use. To keep a discharge from a blistered surface. It is much preferable to the Ceratum Cantharidis, occasioning less pain, and preserving a sufficient discharge.

CERATUM SAPONIS. Soap Cerate. (Oij solution of subacetate of lead, ℥vj soap, ℥x white wax, Oj olive oil; boil the solution of subacetate of lead with the soap, over a slow fire, to the consistence of honey, then evaporate over a water bath till the water is all dissipated, and lastly mix in the oil and wax.)

Desiccative, resolvent.

Use. Applied, spread on linen, round fractured limbs, after all inflammation is abated and the bones are united; and to strumous swellings.

CERATUM ADIPIS. Simple cerate. (Take of lard ℥viij, white wax ℥iv. Melt them together, and stir them constantly till cool.)

CERATUM ZINCI CARBONATIS. Cerate of Carbonate of Zinc. (Turner's Cerate.) (Take of prepared Carbonate of Zinc, Yellow Wax, each half a pound. Lard two pounds. Melt the wax and lard together, and when upon cooling they begin to thicken, add the carbonate of zinc, and stir till cool.)

CEREVISIÆ FERMENTUM. Yeast.

Tonic, laxative.

Use. In typhoid fever, externally to fetid ulcers.

Dose. f℥ss to f℥j.

CETACEUM. Spermaceti.
Demulcent, emollient.
Use. In coughs and dysentery; and in the composition of ointments.
Dose, ℥ss to ℥jss, rubbed up with sugar, or with an egg, in emulsion.
CETRARIA. Iceland moss. (*C. islandica.*)
Tonic, demulcent, nutrient. See Decoct. Cetrar.
CHELIDONIUM MAJUS. Celadine.
Acrid, purgative, diuretic, diaphoretic. Used in jaundice.
Dose. Gr. xxx, dried herb or root.
CHELONE GLABRA. Balmony.
Tonic, cathartic, anthelmintic.
Dose. ℥j fluid extract.
CHENOPODIUM. Worm Seed. (*C. anthelminticum.*)
Anthelmintic.
Use. To destroy lumbrici in children, for which it is given morning and evening for three or four days: then followed by calomel, or some brisk cathartic.
Dose. Of the powdered seeds, from ℈j to ℈ij to a child two or three years old, in syrup; of the oil, which is more frequently given, from five to ten drops, mixed with sugar or in emulsion; of the decoction, made by boiling ℥j of the fresh plant in Oj of milk with the addition of orange peel, or some other aromatic, a wine glassful, or a tablespoonful of the expressed juice of the leaves.
CHIMAPHILLA. Pipsissewa. Leaves of *Chimaphilla Umbellata.*
Diuretic, tonic, astringent.
Use. In urinary affections, scrofula and rheumatism.
Dose. Oj of decoction in 24 hours.
CHLOROFORM. Anæsthetic. From the accidents which have occurred from its use pure Sulphuric Ether, or one part chloroform, two parts ether, is

preferable for the purpose of procuring insensibility to the pain of surgical operations.

Dose. For internal use ℥x to f℥j.

CHONDRUS. Irish Moss, Carrageen. A good substitute for the Iceland Moss, which it closely resembles. (Macerate ℥ss of the moss ten minutes in cold water, turn it off, add Ojss boiling water; boil to a pint, strain, and add sugar and lemon juice to improve the flavor. Milk may be substituted for water, if a more nutritious preparation be required.)

CICHORIUM INTYBUS. Chicory.

Tonic, aperient, deobstruent. Used in jaundice and phthisis, in decoction (℥j or ℥ij to Oj.)

CIMICIFUGA. Black Snake Root. Cohosh. (*C. racemosa.*)

Tonic, diuretic, diaphoretic, expectorant, emmenagogue.

Use. Employed extensively in the United States, as a domestic remedy, in rheumatism, dropsy, chorea, hysteria, and especially in pulmonary affections, for which it has been regarded by some as a specific.

Dose. Of the powder, gr. x to ℥j; of the decoction, made by boiling ℥j; of the bruised root in Oj of water, from f℥j to f℥ij may be given several times a day.

CINCHONA. Peruvian Bark. *C. flava-pallida-rubra.*

Strongly and permanently tonic and antiperiodic, slightly astringent, stomachic, and febrifuge.

Use. In intermittents, after evacuating the stomach and bowels; in continued fevers; keeping the bowels clear; confluent small-pox; erysipelas; acute rheumatism; cynanche maligna; scarlatina; passive hemorrhages; and in every disease attended with deficient action. Externally in clysters, gargles, and lotions, in gangrenous ulcerations, &c. To check the nausea excited by it, wine, aromatics, and car-

bonic acid are added; to prevent purging, opium; costiveness, rhubarb.

Dose. Given in infusion, decoction, and extract. The latter is a good form, if well prepared; of this gr. iij to gr. x in pill, or dissolved in infusion of roses, or syrup of orange peel, three times a day. Of the powder, ℈j to ʒiij in infusion of liquorice, or water.

CINNAMOMUM. Cinnamon Bark. Cassia.

Stimulant, astringent, carminative, tonic.

Use. As a grateful aromatic in dyspepsia and diarrhœa; to cover the taste of nauseous remedies, and with cathartics to prevent griping. The infusion checks vomiting. Chewed in palsy of the tongue.

Dose. Gr. v to ℈j in powder.

COBWEB. Spider's web.

Antiperiodic and antispasmodic.

Dose. Gr. v or vi. Used as a styptic.

COCCUS. The Cochineal insect. The Dried Female.

Use. Chiefly for giving a red color to tinctures, &c.

COCHLEARIA OFFICINALIS. Scurvy-grass.

Stimulant, aperient, diuretic.

COFFEE. (*C. Arabica.*)

Medically is excitant to the nerves, and resists the intoxicating effects of alcohol and opium.

COLCHICI RADIX ET SEMEN. The Bulb and Seeds of the meadow Saffron. (*Colchicum autumnale.*)

Narcotic, diuretic, cathartic.

Use. In dropsies, gout, rheumatism, neuralgia, bronchitis and scarlet fever. Colchicum is rather palliative than curative in gout and rheumatism. It is a useful addition to saline medicines in fevers and all inflammations. It should be given in small doses combined with magnesia, and, if necessary, often repeated.

Dose. Gr.j to gr. v of the recent bulb in pill.

COLLINSONIA CANADENSIS. Horse-weed. Heal-

all. A decoction of fresh root used in catarrh of the bladder, leucorrhœa, dropsy, &c.; and a poultice of leaves to bruises and the like.

COLOCYNTHIS. Bitter Cucumber Pulp. (*Cucumis colocynthis.*)

Strongly cathartic, drastic, hydragogue.

Use. Too violent to be used alone. When combined with calomel, extract of jalap, and gamboge, colocynth forms a highly efficient and safe cathartic, especially adapted to congestion of the liver and portal circle, and torpidity of this organ. In dropsy, and affections of the head, also, highly useful.

Dose. Gr. j to gr. v.

COLOMBO. Calumba Root. (*Cocculus palmatus.*)

Tonic, antiseptic.

Use. In bilious vomitings, and those attendant on pregnancy, dyspepsia, and cholera.

Dose. Gr. x to ℈j twice or thrice a day.

Incomp. Acetate and diacetate of lead; infusion of galls.

COLLODIUM. Collodion, (a solution of gun cotton in ether) an artificial epidermis.

COMPTONIA ASPLENIFOLIA. Sweet Fern.

Tonic, astringent. A decoction used in diarrhœa.

CONFECTIO AROMATICA. Aromatic Confection. (Cinnamomi, Myristicæ, sing. ʒij, Caryoph. ʒj, Cardam. ʒss. Croci ʒij, Cretæ Præp. ʒxvi, Sacch. Pur. lbij. Rub the dry substance to a fine powder and keep it in a stoppered vessel. When it is to be used, add water gradually till the whole be incorporated.)

Stimulant, cordial.

Use. In the low stage of typhoid fevers, atonic gout; hysteria; nervous languors.

Dose. Gr. x to ʒj in bolus or mixtures.

Incomp. Acids of any kind; metallic salts.

CONFECTIO AURANTII. Confection of Orange. (Aur. Cort. exter. recent. radula separ. lbj, Sacch. pur. lbiij. Beat the rind in a stone mortar with a wooden pestle, gradually adding the sugar.)

Stomachic.

Use. In dyspepsia of children; and as a vehicle for other remedies.

Dose. ʒj. to ℥j.

CONFECTIO CASSIÆ. Cassia Confection. (Cassiæ pulpæ lbss, Mannæ ℥ij, Tamarindi pulpæ, ℥j, Syr. Rosæ f℥viij. Bruise the manna; then dissolve it by heat, and having mixed in the pulp, evaporate to a proper consistence.)

Gently laxative.

Use. For habitual costiveness; and as a purge for children.

Dose. ʒj to ℥j.

CONFECTIO OPII. Opium Confection. (Opii duri ʒvi, Piper Long. ℥j. Zingib. rad. ℥ij, Carui Sem. ℥iij, Tragacanthæ contritæ ʒij, Syrupi ℥xvj. Rub the opium with the syrup made hot; then add the other articles in the state of powder, and mix.)—Gr. j of Opium in gr. xxxvj.

Narcotic and stimulant.

Use. Atonic gout, flatulent colic, colliquative diarrhœa, in the chalk mixture.

Dose. Gr. x to ʒss in a bolus or mixture.

CONFECTIO ROSÆ GALLICÆ Confection of the Red Rose. (Rosæ Gal. Petal. nondum explic. abject ung. lbj, Sacch. pur. lbiij. Beat the petals in a stone mortar, then add the sugar, and beat into a uniform mass.)

Astringent, tonic.

Use. In Diarrhœa. Rubbed up with new milk it is useful in early convalescence from acute diseases. A good vehicle.

Dose. ʒj to ℥j.

CONFECTIO SENNÆ. Confection of Senna. (Sennæ Fol. ℥viij, Ficorum ℔j, Tamarindi, Cassiæ Prunorum Gall. Pulpæ, sing. ℔ss, Coriand. ℥iv, Glycyrrhizæ ℥iij. Sacch. pur. ℔ijss, Aquæ Oiij.—Rub the Senna leaves and Coriander seeds to powder and sift; boil the residue with the figs, liquorice root, and the water to one-half, then press and strain. Evaporate the strained liquor to f℥xxiv, then add the sugar. Finally rub the syrup with the pulp, and, adding the sifted powder, mix the whole.)

Laxative.

Use. In habitual costiveness, and that attending pregnancy.

Dose. ℥j to ℥iv.

CONII FOLIA, SEMEN. Hemlock Leaves and Seeds (C. Maculatum.)

Narcotic, poisonous in an over-dose; resolvent.

Use. As a palliative in cancer and scirrhous, scrofulous, and syphilitic ulcerations and swellings; pertussis; chronic enlargments of the liver and other abdominal organs; cutaneous affections; asthma; chronic pulmonary diseases, and neuralgic affections. Externally ℥iij of the dried herb boiled in Oj of water as a fermentation to open scrofulous and cancerous ulcers; or as a cataplasm, by adding linseed meal and oat meal.

Dose. Gr. ij to gr. iv of the powder, or from gtt ij of the expressed juice, very gradually increased to ℥j. Of the extract, gr. j to gr. iv. to be reduced if it causes vertigo. The extract is the best form of administering it; it may be usefully combined with ipecacuanha in pulmonary affections, where we wish to quiet cough and relieve bronchial irritation.

CONTRAYERVA. Contrajerva Root. [Dorstenia contrayerva.]

Tonic, stimulant, sudorific.
Use. In typhus, nervous fever; the fever of dentition in weak infants; and dysentery.
Dose. Gr. x to ʒss.
CONVALLARIA MULTIFLORA. Solomon's seal.
Tonic, mucilaginous, mildly astringent. Used in leucorrhœa, &c.
Dose. Fluid extract ʒij to ʒv.
CONVOLVULUS PANDURATUS. Wild potato.
Feebly cathartic, diuretic.
Dose. 40 grs. of dried root.
COPAIBA. Copaiba balsam. [C. officinalis.]
Stimulant, diuretic, purgative in large doses; acts on the urethra.
Use. In gonorrhœa, gleet, leucorrhœa, dysentery, and all affections of mucous membranes; hæmorrhoidal affections.
Dose. ♏xx to fʒj in emulsion with gum or yolk of egg; in pills by mixing the copaiba with magnesia and exposing the mixture to the air.
Incomp. Sulphuric acid, nitric acid.
COPTIS. Goldthread. [C. trifolia.]
Tonic.
Use. In all cases where a simple tonic is required. In aphthous affections of the mouth and throat.
Dose. Of the powder from gr. x to gr. xxx. Of the tinct. ʒj, ℥j root, Oj alcohol.
CORIANDRUM. Coriander seed. [C. sativum.]
Carminative.
Use. In flatulencies; but chiefly to cover the taste of other medicines.
Dose. ℈j to ʒj entire, or in powder.
CORYDALIS FORMOSA. Turkey corn, Alterative, Tonic. Used in syphilis, scrofula, &c.
Dose. Of fluid extract 10 to 40 drops.
CORNUS FLORIDA. Dogwood.

Tonic, astringent.

Use. In all cases to which Peruvian Bark is adapted, which it closely resembles, especially intermittents.

Dose. May be given in powder, decoction, or extract of the powder, from ℈j to ʒj. Infusion most employed.

CORYLUS ROSTRATA. Beaked Hazel. Anthelmintic. Used the same way as cowhage.

COTULA. Mayweed. Wild chamomile. Herb of *Anthemis Cotula.*

Antispasmodic, vesicant externally. Best given in infusion.

CREASOTUM. Creasote.

Use. Externally applied in rheumatism and neuralgia. Given in some stomachic affections, as dyspepsia, and anorexia, and to allay nausea and vomiting: used externally in porrigo scutulata, and to relieve toothache, also to foul ulcers and cancerous sores.

Dose. From ♏j to ♏ij.

CRETA PRÆPARATA. Prepared Chalk. Take of chalk a convenient quantity; add a little water to it, and rub it into fine powder; throw this into a large vessel nearly full of water, stir briskly, and after a short interval pour the supernatant liquor, while yet turbid, into another vessel. Repeat the process with the chalk remaining in the first vessel, and set the turbid liquor by, that the powder may subside. Lastly, pour off the water, and dry the powder.

Internally antacid; externally absorbent.

Use. In diarrhœa from acidity; externally when sprinkled over burns, after the inflammation has subsided, and a poultice applied, the skinning over the sore is much hastened.

Dose. Gr. x to ʒj or more.

CROCUS. Saffron. (*C. sativa.*)

Stimulant, exhilarating; diaphoretic, emmenagogue.
Use. In hysteria and other nervous affections; chiefly to impart colour to officinal tinctures.
Dose. Gr. v to ʒss.
CUBEBÆ. Cubebs. (*Piper Cubebæ.*)
Stimulant, purgative, diuretic.
Use. In gonorrhœa, gleet, leucorrhœa. Also as a grateful stomachic, and carminative in disorders of the digestive organs. Cubebs have been recommended in every stage of gonorrhœa, but they are most safe and effectual in chronic diseases, and where the inflammation is confined to the mucous membrane of the urethra. If not speedily useful, they should be discontinued.
Dose. From gr. x to ʒss of the powder, every six hours. The volatile oil is sometimes substituted in the dose of ten or twelve drops, suspended in mucilage, or sugar and water.
CUCURBITA CITRULUS. Watermelon.
Seeds used in strangury, and as a diuretic. Infusion ℥j or ʒij to Oj. ad lib.
CUNILLA MARIANA. American Dittany.
Used in warm infusions to promote perspiration, relieve colic, dysmenorrhœa.
CUPRI ACETAS. Acetate of copper.
Tonic, stimulant, escharotic.
Use. In epilepsy, chorea, and other spasmodic affections.
Dose. Gr. ¼ gradually increased to gr. ij.
Incomp. Alkalies, chalk mixture, sulphuric acid.
CUPRI SULPHAS. Sulphate of copper.
Tonic, emetic, astringent, escharotic, alterative, styptic, antispasmodic.
Use. In epilepsy, hysteria, and intermittent fever; and to produce vomiting in incipient phthisis, in croup, and in poisoning; externally as a stimulant to ulcers and to take down fungus. A weak solu-

tion is sometimes used as a collyrium in ophthalmia, and as an injection in gleet.

Dose. As a tonic, gr. ¼ to gr. ij in a pill; gr. ij to gr. x in f℥ij of water vomit.

Incomp. Alkalies, earths and their carbonates; sodæ biboras; salts of lead; acetate of iron; acetate and diacetate of lead; astringent vegetable infusions, decoction and tinctures.

CUPRUM AMMONIATUM. Ammoniated copper. Tonic, antispasmodic.

Use. In epilepsy and chorea after a course of purging.

Dose. Gr. ¼ gradually increased to gr. v in a pill twice a day.

Incomp. Acids, alkalies, lime water.

CURCUMA. The root of Turmeric. (*C. Longa.*) Stimulant, tonic.

Use. In debilitated states of the stomach; intermittent fever; dropsy.

Dose. From ʒss of the powder in ʒij, three tablespoonfuls, three times a day, of an infusion made with ʒiij of the root in Oj of water.

CYNODIUM. Quince seed.

Mucilaginous. Used in poultice in conjunctivitis.

CYPRIPEDIUM PUBESCENS. Ladies' slipper.

Tonic, nervine, antispasmodic. In hysteria, &c.

Dose. Of fluid extract ʒss to ʒj.

DAUCI FRUCTUS ET RADIX. Carrot root and seed. (*D. Carota.*)

The root, emollient, the seeds, stomachic, carminative, diuretic. The root is externally antiseptic.

Use. The root is chiefly employed as a poultice to fetid and ill-conditioned sores. The seeds have very little efficacy in gravel and other renal affections, for which they have been extolled.

Dose. Of the bruised seed ℈ij ʒj.

DECOCTUM ALOES COMPOSITUM. Compound

Decoction of aloes. (Ext. Glycyrrh. ℥vij, Potassæ Carb. ℥j, Aloes contritæ, Myrrhæ contri., Croci sing. ℥jss. Tinct. Card. Co. f℥vij, Aquæ Ojss. Boil to Oj, and strain; and then add the Tinct. Card. Comp.)

A warm cathartic; emmenagogue, tonic and cordial.

Use. In habitual costiveness from torpor of the bowels; in jaundice, hypochondriasis, chlorosis and dyspepsia. This is a very mild and useful laxative where tonics are co-indicated. It may be used with the greatest advantage in some forms of dyspepsia, and in those complicated cases in which suppressed menstruation is connected with enfeebled digestion and a languid state of the bowels, as in chlorosis.

Dose. ℥ss to f℥ij, taken in the morning.

Incomp. Acid, and acidulous salts, metallic salts.

DECOCTUM CALUMBÆ COMPOSITUM. Compound Decoction of Calumba. (Calumbæ contusæ Quassiæ āā ℥ij, Aurantii Corticis ℥j, Rhei in pulv. ℈j, Potassæ carbonatis ℥ss, Aquæ f℥xx. Boil to a pint, and add T. Lavand. f℥ss.)

Tonic.

Use. In convalescence from fever.

Dose. f℥ij thrice a day.

DECOCTUM CETRARIÆ. (Lichenis ℥v, Aquæ Ojss. Boil to Oj, and strain.)

Tonic, demulcent.

Use. In protracted coughs, phthisis, emaciation from the great discharge of ulcers, pertussis.

Dose. f℥iv to f℥ij three or four times a day. The bitter is completely extracted by steeping the lichen in several waters before it is boiled, adding to each water about half a scruple of carbonate of potassa. Its nutritive qualities are considerable.

DECOCTUM CHIMAPHILÆ. Decoction of winter green. (Chimaphilæ ℥j, Aquæ dest. Ojss. Boil to a pint and strain.)

Diuretic.

Use. In dropsy, calculous and nephritic complaints.
Dose. From f℥j to f℥jss.

DECOCTUM CINCHONÆ. Decoction of Cinchona. (Cinchoniæ Cort. Contusi ℥x, Aquæ Oj.—Boil for ten minutes in a slightly-covered vessel, and strain while hot.)

Tonic, antiperiodic.

Use. When the powder does not sit easy on the stomach; and when large doses are necessary; or ingredients of a nature which connot be combined with the powder are required to be given with the bark.

Dose. f℥j to f℥iv, three or four times a day.

Incomp. Tartarized antimony, infusions of astringent barks.

DECOCTUM CORNUS FLORIDÆ. Decoction of dogwood. (Corn. Florid. cont. ℥j, Aquæ Oj.) Boil for ten minutes in a covered vessel, and strain the liquor while hot.

Tonic.

Use. As a tonic, in dyspepsia and intermittents, especially when Peruvian Bark cannot be had.

DECOCTUM DULCAMARÆ. Decoction of Woody Nightshade. (Dulcamaræ contusæ ℥j, Aquæ f℥xxiv. Boil and evaporate to f℥xiv.)

Diuretic, diaphoretic, alterative, narcotic.

Use. In dropsy, rheumatism, humoral asthma, lepra, and some other diseases of the skin.

Dose. f℥iv to ℥j, with any aromatic tincture, twice or thrice a day.

DECOCTUM GRANATI. Decoction of Pomegranate. (Granati ℥ij, Aquæ destillatæ Ojss. Boil to pint and strain.)

Astringent, anthelmintic.

Use. In tape-worm, dysentery.

Dose. f℥ss to f℥j.

DECOCTUM HÆMATOXYLI. Decoction of Logwood. (Hæmatoxyli ℥j. Cinnamomi contusi ʒj. Aquæ Oj. Boil the wood in the water till it evaporates to f℥x, towards the end of the coction add the cinnamon, then strain.)

Tonic, astringent.

Use. In diarrhœa, and some cases of dyspepsia, where the secretions of the intestines are acrid.

Dose. f℥j to f℥iij, frequently.

Incomp. The mineral acids, solution of alum, sulphates of iron and of copper, acetate of lead, tartarized antimony.

DECOCTUM HORDEI. Decoction of Barley. (Hordei Sem. ℥ijss, Aquæ Oivss. First wash the barley well, then boil it for a few minutes in Oss of the water; which being strained off and thrown away, add the remainder boiling, boil to two pints and strain.)

Nutritive, demulcent.

Use. As a diluent in febrile affections, recent gonorrhœa and strangury, and to form the bulk in clysters.—Ad libitum.

DECOCTUM QUERCUS. (Albæ.) Decoction of Oak Bark. (Quercus Cort. ʒx, Aquæ Oij. Boil to a pint and strain.)

Astringent.

Use. An injection in leucorrhœa, and the gleety discharge which frequently remains after miscarriages; fomentation in local vitiated ulcer; an application to warts.

Incomp. Decoction of cinchona; gelatine; metallic salts; alkalies destroy its astringency.

DECOCTUM SARZÆ COMPOSITUM. Compound Decoction of Sarsaparilla. (Decocti Sarsaparillæ ferv. Oiv, Sassafras Rad. concisæ, Guaiaci Ligni rasi, Glycyrrh, Rad. cont. sing. ʒx, Mezerei ʒij. Boil 15 minutes, and strain.) Or, take of Sarsaparilla ℥vj,

Water Oiv; add the other ingredients, and proceed in the same manner.—*U. S. Phar.*

Diaphoretic, alterative.

Use. In secondary syphilis; chronic rheumatism, and lepra.

Dose. fʒiv to fʒvj twice or thrice a day.

DECOCTUM SENEGÆ. Decoction of Senega.—(Senegæ Rad. ʒx, Aquæ Oij. Boil to Oj and strain.

Diuretic, purgative, stimulant, expectorant.

Use. In dropsy, rheumatism, and affections of the lungs attended with debility. Also, in bronchitis, where expectoration is scanty, and in croup, amenorrhœa, asthma, and scrofula.

Dose. fʒjss to fʒiij, three or four times a day.

DECOCTUM SCILLÆ. Decoction of Squill. (Scillæ ʒiij, Juniperi ʒiv, Senegæ ʒiij, Aquæ Oiv. Boil to one half, then strain, and add Spiritus Ætheris Nitrici fʒiv.)

Diuretic.

Use. Dropsy.

Dose. From fʒj to fʒij, frequently repeated.

DECOCTUM TARAXACI. Decoction of Dandelion. (Taraxaci recentis herbæ et radicis ʒvij, Aquæ ℔ij. Boil to ℔j, and then strain.)

Purgative, tonic.

Use. In deficient and irregular action of the Liver.

Dose. fʒj to ʒij, twice or thrice a day.

DECOCTUM UVÆ URSI. Decoction of Whortleberry. (Uvæ Ursi cont. ʒj, Aquæ dest. Ojss. Boil to a pint and strain.)

Astringent, diuretic, antilithic.

Use. In hemorrhages of the prostate gland and the intestinal canal, gravel, chronic nephritis, diabetes, and all diseases of the urinary organs.

Dose. fʒj to fʒij three times a day.

Incomp. Ipecacuanha, opium, infusion of cinchona bark, alkalies.

DIGITALIS. Foxglove. (*D. Purpurea.*) Stimulant, but afterwards sedative, diuretic, narcotic. In over-doses it occasions vomiting, purging, vertigo, delirium, convulsions, and death.

Use. In inflammatory diseases; phthisis; active hemorrhages, and dropsies, unattended by palsy and unsound viscera; from its influence in lowering the pulse, digitalis has been much employed in palpitation and other affections of the heart, in mania, epilepsy, &c., also as an antispasmodic in pertussis and spasmodic asthma; where there is a laxness of fibre, and pale countenance.

Dose. Gr. j in a pill, united with ammoniacum, soap, calomel, or opium, every six or eight hours till the remedy acts by the kidneys.

DIOSCOREA VILLOSA. Wild yam.

Antispasmodic, said to be specific in bilious colic.

Dose. Of *dioscorine* 1 to 6 grains.

DIOSPYROS. Persimmon. (*D. Virginiana.*)

Astringent, tonic.

Use. The decoction of the bark, in intermittents, and in the form of a gargle in ulcerated sore throat. The fruit, when green, is excessively astringent, and the juice may be advantageously employed where an astringent effect is desired.

DRACONTIUM. Skunk Cabbage. (*Symplocarpus fœtidus.*)

Stimulant, antispasmodic, expectorant, narcotic.

Use. In asthma, chronic catarrh, rheumatism, hysteria, epilepsy, hooping-cough, and dropsy. In large doses it produces nausea and vomiting, with headache, vertigo, and dimness of vision.

Dose. Gr. x to gr. xx of the powdered root three or four times a day. It may also be given in infusion or syrup, in doses of from ʒj to ʒiv.

DULCAMARA. Woody Nightshade, Bittersweet. (*Solanum Dulcamara.*)

Diuretic, sudorific, narcotic, alterative.

Use. In chronic rheumatism, humoral asthma, dropsy, lepra, scrofula, and jaundice.

Dose. ℈j to ʒj, in powder; in the form of extract, gr. v to gr. x. An over-dose produces vomiting and delirium.

ELATERIUM. Wild Cucumber. (*Momordica elaterium.*)

Violently cathartic; hydragogue; diuretic.

Use. In dropsies.

Dose. Gr. 1-10th to gr. ¼ in a pill, or ½ gr. every hour till it operates; or gr. j dissolved in ʒj alcohol, with four drops of nitric acid, of which from thirty to forty drops may be given in water.

EMPLASTRUM AMMONIACI. Ammoniacum Plaster. (Ammoniaci pur. ʒv, Aceti destillati fʒiij. After dissolving the Ammoniacum, the plaster is formed by evaporating the mixture, constantly stirring to a proper consistence.)

Stimulant, resolvent.

Use. To scrofulous tumors, bronchocele, white swelling, rheumatism.

EMPLASTRUM AMMONIACUM. Ammoniac Plaster. (Ammoniac ʒv., Dilute Acetic Acid, Oss—evaporate.)

Stimulant.

EMPLASTRUM AMMONIACUM CUM HYDRARGYRO. Plaster of Ammoniac with Mercury. (Ammoniac Plaster ʒiv, Mercurial Plaster ʒviij.)

A discutient in venereal nodes, chronic hepatitis, &c.

EMPLASTRUM ASSAFŒTIDÆ. Assafœtida Plaster. (Assafœt., Lead Plaster, āā lbj. Galbanum, Yellow Wax, āā lbss, Diluted Alcohol, Oiij. Dissolve the Assafœtida and Galban. in the alcohol, in

a warm bath; strain while hot, and evaporate to the consistence of honey; then add the lead plaster and wax previously melted together; stir well, and evaporate to a proper consistence.)

Antispasmodic, anodyne.

Use. In flatulence and hysteria, applied over the umbilical region.

EMPLASTRUM BELLADONNÆ. Plaster of Belladonna. (Emplastri Resinæ ℥iij, Extracti Belladonnæ ℥jss.)

Sedative, anodyne.

Use. In chronic rheumatism and local pains.

EMPLASTRUM CANTHARIDIS. Plaster of the Spanish or Blistering Fly. (Take of the finely powdered Spanish Flies lbj, Yellow Wax, Resin, Lard, each ℥viij; mix and stir till cool.)

Epispastic.

Use. In every case where blisters are required. Heat destroys the acrimony of the flies; and therefore this plaster fails when incautiously prepared. It should be spread on leather, for a plaster, with the thumb, and never with a hot spatula. Perhaps the most certain mode of raising blisters would be to sprinkle the finely-powered flies on some farinaceous paste, as suggested by Parmentier. In using this plaster, the part which it is to cover should be bathed with vinegar, and a piece of thin gauze pressed down on the surface of the plaster, interposed between it and the skin, by which means it is easily and cleanly removed. It requires to remain applied twelve hours in order to produce a perfect blister.

EMPLASTRUM FERRI. Plaster of Red Oxide of Iron: Strengthening Plaster. (℞. Sub. Carb. Ferri ℥iij, Emp. Plumbi lbij, Picis Burgund. lbss. M.)

Strengthening, stimulant.

Use. In muscular relaxations, and in weaknesses of the joints after sprains. It acts chiefly in giving a mechanical support, by its stiffness and adhesive quality.

EMPLASTRUM GALBANI COMPOSITUM. Galbanum Plaster. (Galbani ℥viij, Emplastri Plumbi lbiij, Terebinthinæ Vulgaris ʒx, Abietis Resinæ contritæ ℥ij. Melt the galbanum and turpentine together, then first add the pine resin, and afterwards the plaster, melted with a gentle heat, and mix all together.)

Stimulant, suppurative.

Use. To scrofulous tumours; old arthritic joints; and to the lumbar regions in rickets. For the purposes of a digestive in discharged abscesses, when induration remains.

EMPLASTRUM HYDRARGYRI. Mercurial Plaster. (Hydrarg. ℥iij, Olivæ Olei ʒj, Emplastri Plumbi lbj, Sulphuris gr. viij. Rub the sulphur with the heated oil, stirring constantly until they unite, then rub the mercury with them until the globules disappear; lastly, add gradually the lead plaster melted with a slow fire, and mix the whole together. The U. S. Phar. directs to take. Hydrarg. ʒvj, Ol. Oliv., Resinæ, āā ℥ij, Emp. Plumbi lbj.)

Stimulant, resolvent, discutient.

Use. To buboes and venereal tumours; nodes, when not painful to the touch and indurations; and to joints affected with syphilitic pains.

EMPLASTRUM OPII. Opium Plaster. (Opii ℥ij. Abietis Resinæ cont. ℥iij, Emplast. Plumbi lbj, Aquæ f℥viij. To the plaster melted add the resin. the opium, and water, and boil the mixture with a slow fire to a proper consistence.)

Anodyne, stimulant.

Use. Against internal pains.

EMPLASTRUM PICIS BURGUNDIÆ. Burgundy Pitch Plaster. (Burgundy Pitch lb. vi, Yellow Wax ½ lb.)

EMPLASTRUM PICIS CUM CANTHARIDÆ. Warming Plaster. (Burgundy Pitch, 3½ lbs., Blistering Plaster, ½ lb.)

Useful in rheumatism, catarrh, hepatitis, &c.

EMPLASTRUM PLUMBI. Lead Plaster. (Plumbi Oxidi in pulv. lbvj, Olivæ Olei, cong. j. Aquæ Oij. Boil together over a slow fire, stirring constantly until the oil and the oxide of lead form a plaster.)

Defensive, slightly adhesive.

Use. In excoriations; as a defence to slight wounds, and to retain their edges together; as a covering to corns; and to form the basis of some other plaster.

EMPLASTRUM RESINÆ. Resin Plaster. Adhesive Plaster. (Resinæ Flavæ lbss, Emplastri Plumbi lbiij. Melt the plaster with a gentle heat, then add the resin, and mix.)

Defensive, adhesive, slightly stimulant.

Use. In retaining the lips of recent wounds together, that they may heal by the first intention; and to give support to ulcerated parts, to assist their granulation, without rest. The plaster originally prepared by Mr. Baynton contained less resin; ʒvj only to lbj of the litharge plaster. This preparation, however, answers the purpose equally well, except in very irritable habits.

EMPLASTRUM SAPONIS. Soap Plaster. (Saponis concisi lbss, Emplast. Plumbi lbiij. Mix the soap with the melted plaster; and boil to a proper consistence.)

Mildly discutient.

Use. Applied to lymphatic tumours; and used with the same views as the mercurial plaster, but with much less effect.

EPIGÆA REPENS. Trailing Arbutus. Ground Laurel.

Used in the same way as uva ursi and buchu.

ERGOTA. Spurred Rye.

Stimulant, acting chiefly on the muscular system of the uterus. Narcotic; a narcotico-acrid poison.

Use. In parturition when the pains languish, and the uterine action becomes torpid, provided the os uteri be fully dilated, and the membranes ruptured. In leucorrhœa and uterine hemorrhage.

Dose. ℈j to ʒss in cases of parturition; gr. v to gr. x in leucorrhœa, three or four times a day. The most common way of giving Ergot is in decoction, ʒj of it bruised to ℥vj boiling water—boil ten minutes; strain and sweeten, and give one third every half hour—in parturient cases. Or, of the Tincture made by digesting ʒss in ℥vj Rectified Spirit four days, ʒj—of the oil, from twenty to fifty drops.

ERIGERON. Flea Bane. (*E. Canadense.*)

Diuretic, tonic, astringent.

Use. In dropsy and diarrhœa. Recommended in gravel and nephritic diseases, as well as dropsy.

Dose. Of the powder, from ʒss to ʒj. Of the infusion, prepared in the proportion of ℥j of the leaves to Oj boiling water, from f℥ij to f℥iv. Aqueous extract, from gr. v to gr. x every few hours.

ERYNGIUM. Button Snake Root. (*E. aquaticum.*)

Diaphoretic, expectorant, emetic.

Use. As an expectorant in pulmonary and catarrhal affections; its effects resemble those of Seneka Snake Root.

ERYTHRONIUM. Dog's Tooth Violet. (*E. Americanum.*)

Emetic.

Dose. From gr. xx to gr. xxx of the powdered recent bulb, proves emetic; a smaller dose, expectorant.

EUONYMUS ATROPURPUREUS. Burning Bush. Wahoo.

Tonic, laxative, alterative, diuretic, expectorant.

Dose. As a diuretic in dropsy; a wineglassful of decoction or infusion (℥j to Oj.) Fluid extract ℥j to ℥ij.

EUPATORIUM. Thoroughwort. Boneset. (*E. perfoliatum.*)

Tonic, diphoretic, emetic, aperient, according to dose.

Use. As a diaphoretic in catarrh and rheumatism; in intermittents, and remittents, and inflammatory diseases; as a tonic in dyspepsia and general debility; given cold.

Dose. As a tonic, from ℈j to ℥j of the powdered leaves, or f℥j to f℥iv infusion; as a diaphoretic, every two hours, the infusion should be given warm, while the patient is covered in bed; as emetic and cathartic, a strong decoction, in doses of Oss or more.

EUPHORBIA. Spurge. (*E. corollata.*)

The root is emetic and cathartic. In small doses, diaphoretic and expectorant. Inferior to ipecacuanha as to safety, and to antimony as to certainty. Externally vesicant.

Dose. Of the powder from gr. x to gr. xx; as a cathartic, from gr. iij to gr. x.

EXTRACTUM ACONITI. Extract of Aconite.

Dose. 1 to 2 grs.

EXTRACTUM ACONITI ALCOHOLICUM.

Narcotic, diuretic.

Use. In obstinate chronic rheumatisms and headaches; agues, glandular swellings, convulsions; chronic uterine hemorrhages; neuralgia and spinal irritations.

Dose. Gr. ¼ night and morning, gradually increased to gr. v, in the form of pills.

EXTRACTUM BELLADONNÆ. Extract of Belladonna.

Narcotic; it is used in the same cases as the plant.

Dose. Gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ gradually increased to gr. ij in pills.

EXTRACTUM CANNABIS INDICÆ.

Powerful narcotic, antispasmodic.

Use. In neuralgia, gout, tetanus, &c.

Dose. Variable as the extract varies. Gr. j every 2 to 4 hours, gradually increased.

EXTRACTUM CINCHONÆ. Resinous Extract of Bark.

The same as the bark in substance.

Use. In Ague, and every complaint for which bark is used. This is altogether a preferable preparation to the watery extract; the rectified spirit contains water enough to enable it to take up all the active principles of the drug; less heat is required to evaporate the menstruum. The expense of the spirit is the greatest objection to it. It is more grateful to the stomach than the water extracts.

Dose. Gr. x to gr. xx in pills, or dissolved in some distilled water.

EXTRACTUM COLCHICI ACETICUM.

Use. The same as the bulb.

Dose. Gr. j to gr. ij, two or three times a day.

EXTRACTUM COLOCYNTHIDIS COMPOSITUM. Compound extract of Colocynth.

Cathartic, stimulant.

Use. In obstinate visceral obstructions; habitual costiveness in leucophlegmatic habits; dropsies; worms.

Dose. Gr. vj to ℥ss, in pills.

EXTRACTUM CONII. Extract of Hemlock.

Narcotic, alterative, resolvent.

Use. In scrofula, scirrhus, and cancer, particularly for allaying the pain of uterine cancer, without pro-

ducing costiveness, as opium does; a useful addition to mercurial salts in cutaneous complaints.

Dose. Gr. iij gradually increased, twice or thrice a day.

EXTRACTUM CUBEBÆ FLUIDUM. Fluid extract of cubebs.

Dose. ♏ v to xxx, in water.

EXTRACTUM GENTIANÆ. Extract of Gentian.

Tonic, stomachic; in large doses aperient.

Use. In dyspepsia, jaundice, &c.; but it is chiefly used as a medium for giving the metallic oxydes, in the form of pills; an excellent adjunct to ipecacuanha in the latter stage of dysentery.

Dose. Gr. x to ʒss twice or thrice a day.

EXTRACTUM GLYCYRRHIZÆ. Extract of Liquorice.

Demulcent.

Use. In the tickling cough of catarrh it is perhaps the most useful of the demulcents, as it hangs about and sheaths the fauces.

Dose. ʒj to ʒij ad libitum.

EXTRACTUM HÆMATOXYLI. Extract of Logwood.

Astringent.

Use. In diarrhœas, the protracted stage of dysentery, and internal hemorrhages. It may be given clysterwise in solution.

Dose. Gr. x to ʒj in pills or dissolved in cinnamon water.

Incomp. Alkalies and their carbonates; magnesia, carbonate of lime.

EXTRACTUM HYOSCYAMI. Extract of henbane.

Narcotic.

Use. In nervous affections, rheumatism, gout, chordees, obstinate ulcerations; and whenever it is required to allay pain, and avoid costiveness, which opium is apt to induce.

Dose. Gr. ij. It has been increased to the extent of ℈j twice a day.
Incomp. Astringent infusions and decoctions.
EXTRACTUM JALAPÆ. Extract of Jalap.
Cathartic, hydragogue.
Use. In costiveness, worms, dropsy, generally combined with soap or calomel.
Dose. Gr. x to ℈j in pills. To children the hard extract is given, triturated with sugar or testaceous powders.
EXTRACTUM JUGLANDIS. Extract of Butternut.
Purgative, or laxative, according to dose.
Dose. From gr. xx to gr. xxx, it acts as a mild cathartic.
EXTRACTUM KRAMERIÆ. Extract of Krameria. Extract of Rhatany.
A powerful astringent.
Use. In chronic diarrhœa and internal hemorrhages.
Dose. From gr. iv to ℈j.
EXTRACTUM NUCIS VOMICÆ. Extract of Nux Vomica.
Stimulant.
Use. In paraplegia, and other cases of partial paralysis.
Dose. From gr. ¼ to gr. jss.
EXTRACTUM PIPERIS FLUIDUM. Fluid extract of Black Pepper.
Dose. ♏ 1, 2.
EXTRACTUM PODOPHYLLI. Extract of May Apple.
Purgative.
Dose. From gr. v to gr. xv.
EXTRACTUM QUASSIÆ. Extract of Quassia.
Tonic.
Use. In atonic dyspepsia, and general debility.
Dose. From gr. v to gr. x.

EXTRACTUM RHEI. Extract of Rhubarb.

Dose. 10 to 30 grs.

EXTRACTUM RHEI FLUIDUM. Fluid extract of Rhubarb.

Dose. fʒss.

EXTRACTUM SARSAPARILLÆ FLUIDUM. Fluid Extract of Sarsaparilla.

Use. In the same cases as the powder of the root, especially in secondary syphilis.

Dose. fʒj, twice or thrice a day.

EXTRACTUM SARZÆ. Extract of Sarsaparilla. (A strained decoction evaporated.)

Oper. The same as the powder of the root, to the decoction of which this extract is added, "to render it stronger and more efficacious."

Dose. Gr. x to ʒj in pills, or dissolved in the decoction.

EXTRACTUM SENNÆ FLUIDUM. Fluid extract of Senna.

Dose. fʒss.

EXTRACTUM SPIGELIÆ ET SENNÆ FLUIDUM. Fluid extract of Spigelia and Senna.

Dose. fʒss, for an adult; fʒj for a child 2 years old.

EXTRACTUM STRAMONII. Extract of Stramonium.

A powerful narcotic. When taken in quantity sufficient to affect the system moderately, it produces more or less cerebral disturbance, such as vertigo, headache, dimness of vision, &c., with a disposition to sleep; has a laxative effect upon the bowels, and increases the secretion from the skin and kidneys; does not affect the pulse, but sometimes produces deranged sensations about the fauces, œsophagus, and trachea.

Use. In asthma, pertussis, neuralgia, syphilis, cancer, rheumatism, and other spasmodic affections.

Dose. Gr. ss, in the form of pill, twice or thrice a day.

EXTRACTUM TARAXACI. Extract of Dandelion. Deobstruent, laxative, diuretic.

Use. In jaundice, chronic inflammation, and incipient scirrhus of the liver, chronic derangements of the stomach, hypochondriasis, and dropsy.

Dose. Gr. iv to ʒj united with sulphate of potassa.

EXTRACTUM VALERIANÆ FLUIDUM. Fluid extract of Valerian.

FEL BOVINUM. Ox Gall (Inspissated.)

Tonic, laxative.

Use. In cases of deficient bile.

Dose. Grs. v to x.

FERRUM. Iron.

Tonic, deobstruent; anthelmintic; producing fetid eructations, owing to its meeting with acid in the stomach, which oxidizes it, and evolves sulphuretted hydrogen gas.

Use. In general debility, dyspepsia, hysteria, chlorosis, worms, and in passive hemorrhages. It can prove useful only when it is oxidized, which is known by the eructations and black fæces.

Dose. Of the filings, gr. v to ℈j, with some aromatic powder; or in the form of electuary with honey; or pills with extract of gentian.

Quevenne's Metallic Iron (Ferrum per hydrogen:)—the most useful form. *Dose.*—Gr. ij in pill after each meal.

FERRUM AMMONIATUM. Ammoniated Iron.

An aperient chalybeate.

Use. Amenorrhœa, epilepsy, scrofula, &c.

Dose. 4 to 12 grs. several times a day.

FERRI CITRAS. Citrate of Iron.

A pleasant chalybeate.

Dose. 5 grs. or more.

FERRI FERROCYANIDUM. Prussian Blue.

Tonic, febrifuge, alterative.

Use. Intermittents, epilepsy, neuralgia.

Dose. 3 to 5 grs.

FERRI IODIDUM. Iodide of Iron.
Tonic, emmenagogue, deobstruent.
Dose. Gr. i. to viii.
Use. In all cases of debility, in scrofula, incipient cancer, amenorrhœa, secondary syphilis, mesenteric obstructions. A bad form of the preparation, which should only be kept in solution.

FERRI IODIDI SOLUTIO. Solution of Iodide of Iron. (The U. S. Phar. directs to take of Iodine ℥ij, Iron Filings ℥j, Prepared Honey, f℥v, Distilled Water a sufficient quantity. Mix the iodine with f℥x of the distilled water, in a glass vessel, and gradually add the iron filings. Heat the mixture gently until the liquor acquires a light-greenish colour; then having added the honey, continue the heat a short time and filter. Lastly, pour distilled water upon the filter, and allow it to pass until the whole of the filtered liquor measures f℥xx. Keep in closely-stopped bottles.)
Use. The same as iodide.
Dose. ♏ xx to f℥j.

FERRI LACTAS. Lactate of Iron.
Use. In chlorosis, &c.
Dose. 1 to 2 grs., gradually.

FERRI OXIDUM HYDRATUM. (Hydrate Oxide of Iron. Hydrate Sesquioxide of Iron.) (Sulphate of Iron ℥iv, Sulphuric Acid f℥iijss, Nitric Acid f℥vj. or sufficient quantity, Solution of Ammonia a sufficient quantity, Water Oij. Dissolve the iron in the water, and having added the sulphuric acid, boil the solution; then add the nitric acid in small portions, boiling the liquid for a minute or two after each addition, until the acid ceases to produce a dark colour. Filter the liquid, allow it to cool, and add solution of ammonia in excess, stirring the mixture

briskly. Wash the precipitate with water until the washings cease to yield a precipitate with chloride of barium, and keep it in close bottles with water sufficient to cover it.)

Use. An antidote for poisoning with arsenic and its salts; acts by combining with arsenious acid, and rendering it insoluble.

Dose. ʒj frequently repeated. This preparation of iron will remove arsenic from its solution in water, by adding 12 grains of it for every grain of the arsenic. Of course, it must be given in large quantities, and proportioned to the quantity of arsenic taken.

FERRI PHOSPHAS. Phosphate of Iron.

Use. A valuable tonic in amenorrhœa, and some forms of dyspepsia; also in intermittents.

Dose. Gr. v to gr. x.

FERRI ET POTASSÆ TARTRAS. Tartrate of Iron and Potassa.

Tonic, deobstruent.

Use. This is one of the mildest of the salts of iron, and so palatable, that children may be easily persuaded to take it. In scrofulous tumours, weakened bowels, &c.

Dose. Gr. x to ʒss in powder or bolus, mixed with any aromatic, or with columba.

Incomp. Potassæ sulphuretum, infusions of oak bark, galls, or other astringent vegetables.

FERRI ET QUINIÆ CITRAS. Citrate of iron and Quinia. (Quinia ℈j, Acidum Citrici ʒij, Ferri Citras ℥v, Aquæ f℥xij—heated together, stir, and avoid ebullition—evaporate, and spread on glass to dry.)

Use. Tonic.

Dose. Grs. v or more, 3 times a day, in solution or pill.

FERRI RAMENTA. (Iron Filings.)

FERRI SUBCARBONAS.
Tonic, emmenagogue, alterative.
Use. It is advantageously employed in tic douloureux and other forms of neuralgia, dyspepsia, chlorosis, chorea, and lately has been much recommended in cancer. One of our best chalybeates.
Dose. Gr. v to ʒss united with myrrh, bitter extract, or some aromatic.
Incomp. Acids and acidulous salts.
FERRI SULPHAS. Sulphate of Iron.
Tonic, emmenagogue, astringent, anthelmintic; in large doses emetic.
Use. In diseases of general debility, amenorrhœa, with a weak, languid pulse; diabetes; in clysters against ascarides.
Dose. Gr. j to gr. v, combined with myrrh, ammoniacum, and bitter extracts.
Incomp. The earths, chloride of calcium, chloride of barium, alkalies and their carbonates, biboras sodæ, nitras argenti, acetas plumbi, soaps, tannin.
FICUS. Figs.
Nutritious, laxative, demulcent.
FILIX. Male Fern Root. (*Aspidium filix mas.*)
Anthelmintic.
Use. In tinea lata, and cucurbitina: but perhaps more is to be attributed to the active purgatives with which it is generally followed.
Dose. ʒij to ʒiij of the solid part of the powdered root taken in the morning, and soon after it a strong cathartic of gamboge or jalap, worked off with green tea. This was Madame Nouffier's celebrated remedy.
FŒNICULUM. Fennel. (*F. vulgare.*)
Carminative, diuretic.
Use. In flatulencies.
Dose. ℈j. to ʒj. bruised, to Oj. boiling water.
FRASERA. American Columbo. (*F. Walteri.*)
A mild and valuable tonic.

Use. In all cases where a pure tonic is needed.
Dose. Of the powder, from ʒss to ʒj: of the infusion made with ℥j of the bruised root to Oj boiling water, ℥j to ℥ij several times a day.

GALBANUM. Galbanum Gum-Resin.
Internally antispasmodic, deobstruent, expectorant; externally resolvent, discutient.
Use. In hysteria, particularly that which attends irregular and deficient menstruation; chlorosis, externally to indolent tumours.
Dose. Gr. x to ʒj in pills, or emulsion.

GALIUM APARINE. Cleavers. Goose-grass.
Expressed juice aperient, diuretic, antiscorbutic.
Dose. ℥iij, twice a-day.

GALLÆ. Galls.
Powerfully astringent, tonic.
Use. They have been used in diarrhœa, intestinal hemorrhages, and intermittents; but they are principally employed in gargles and injections; and the powder to form an ointment for piles, in the proportion of ʒij to lard ℥ij, and powdered opium ʒj.
Dose. When exhibited internally, gr x to ℈j, twice or thrice a day.
Incomp. Lime water, potassæ carbonas, plumbi acetas, et diacetatis, cupri sulphas, argenti nitras, ferri iodidum, ferri sulphas, antimonii potassio-tartras, hydrargyri nitras, hydrargyri bichloridum, infusum cinchonæ, solution of isinglass, solution of opium; all of which precipitate the infusion of galls.

GAMBOGIA. Gamboge.
Drastic cathartic, emetic, hydragogue, anthelmintic.
Use. In visceral obstructions and dropsy. In tapeworm, with carbonate of potassa.
Dose. Gr. ij to gr. x in powder, with calomel, squills, &c.

GAULTHERIA. Partridge Berry. (*G. procumbens.*)
Stimulant, cordial, astringent, emmenagogue.

Use. In diarrhœa, amenorrhœa; but chiefly to flavor other medicines.

Dose. Of the infusion, f℥ij to f℥iv; oil, ♏ij to ♏x.

GELSEMINUM SEMPERVIRENS. Yellow Jessamine.

An excellent febrifuge.

Used in neuralgia, headache, chorea, &c.

Dose. Fluid extract, 3 to 20 drops.

GENTIANA. Gentian Root. (*G. lutea.*)

Tonic, stomachic, in large doses aperient; antiseptic.

Use. In dyspepsia, hysteria, jaundice; gout, united with aromatics; chlorosis, with chalybeates; and dropsies, with squill and neutral salts. Externally in putrid ulcers.

Dose. Gr. x to ℈ij. Vide Infusion, &c.

GERANIUM. Crane's Bill. (*G. maculatum.*)

A powerful astringent.

Use. Diarrhœa, and in the second stage of dysentery after evacuants; cholera infantum; passive hemorrhages. An elegant remedy in cases of infants, or of persons with very delicate stomachs. Locally, to indolent ulcers, an injection in gleet and leucorrhœa, a gargle in relaxation of the uvula and aphthous ulcerations of the throat.

Dose. Of the powder, from gr. xx to gr. xxx; of the decoction, from ℥j to ℥ij. It may be given to children boiled in milk.

GEUM. Water Avens. (*G. rivale.*)

Tonic, astringent.

Use. In diarrhœa, leucorrhœa, passive hemorrhages, general debility.

Dose. Of the powdered root, from ℈j to ʒj three times a day; of the decoction, made with ℥j of the root to Oj of water, from f℥j to f℥ij; a weak decoction is sometimes made by invalids as a substitute for coffee.

GILLENIA. Indian Physic. American Ipecac. (*G. trifoliata.*)
Emetic, cathartic; in small doses tonic.
Use. As a mild emetic where such medicines are indicated; as a substitute for ipecacuanha.
Dose. Of the powdered root, as an emetic, from gr. xx to gr. xxx, repeated every twenty minutes, till it operates; as alterative and tonic, from gr. v to gr. xv.
GLYCERINE. Glycerin. Sweet principle of oils.
Demulcent, antiseptic.
Use. Externally, in skin diseases, &c.
GLYCYRRHIZA. Liquorice Root. (*G. glabra.*)
Demulcent.
Use. In catarrh; but it is generally combined with other mucilages, and is a pleasant and useful demulcent.
Dose. Of the powder, ʒss to ʒj.
GNAPHALIUM MARGARITACEUM. Life Everlasting.
Used as tea in pectoral and bowel complaints, and as poultice in bruises, &c.
GOLD. *Aurum.*
The preparations of gold are powerfully alterative, and have been but little studied.
GOSSYPIUM. Cotton. (*G. herbaceum.*)
Used in burns and to blisters, but often acts as an irritant in such cases. A solution of gun cotton in ether forms collodion. A fluid extract used as emmenagogue and abortive.
GRANATUM. Pomegranate Bark and flowers, and bark of the root. (*Punica granatum.*)
Astringent, Anthelmintic.
Use. In chronic and colliquative diarrhœas, and the protracted stage of dysentery; for tapeworm; externally, as an injection in leucorrhœa, and gargles in angina.

Dose. In substance, ʒss to ʒj; of a decoction fʒss, every three hours.

Incomp. Sulphate of iron, iodide of iron, nitrate of silver, acetates of lead.

GUAIACI RESINA ET LIGNUM. Guaiacum Resin and wood, (*G. officinale.*)

Stimulant, diaphoretic; in large doses purgative.

Use. In chronic rheumatism, gout, cutaneous diseases, and the sequela of lues venerea.

Dose. To produce its first effects, gr. v to ℈j in pills, or in emulsion made with mucilage or yolk of egg; to purge, gr. xv to ʒj, in the same form.

Incomp. The mineral acids.

HÆMATOXYLUM. Logwood. (*H. campechianum.*)

Astringent? tonic.

Use. In the protracted stage of diarrhœa and dysentery, under the form of decoction. (℞. Of the shavings ʒj, water Oij. Boil to Oj and strain.)

Dose. fʒj to fʒij every three or four hours.

Incomp. The mineral acids, acetic acid, solution of alum, sulphate of iron and of copper, acetate of lead, antimonii potassio-tartras. Opium, Decoction of Cinchona Flava.

HAMAMELIS VIRGINICA. Witch-hazel.

Astringent, sedative, discutient.

Used in hemorrhages and piles. For the latter equal parts of this bark; white oak and bark of the apple tree, in decoction, made up with lard.

HEDEOMA. Penny Royal. (*H. pulegioides.*)

An aromatic stimulant, diaphoretic, diuretic, emmenagogue.

Dose. Of infusion, ad libitum. Oil from ♍j to ♍x.

HELONIAS DIOICA. Starwort. False unicorn.

Tonic, diuretic, vermifuge.

The bulbous root efficacious in atony of the generative organs.

Dose. In powder, ʒiss three times a day. May be used in tincture and syrup.

HELLEBORUS. Black Hellebore Root. (*H. niger.*)

Cathartic, hydragogue, emmenagogue.

Use. In mania and melancholia, dropsy, and in suppression of the menses in plethoric habits; but it may be questioned whether it is equal to jalap, &c. It is seldom got genuine.

Dose. Gr. x to ℈ij purge strongly; to produce its other effects, gr. ij to gr. iij three times a day. Seldom used in substance.

HEPATICA. Liverwort. (*H. Americana.*)

Demulcent, slightly tonic, astringent, diuretic, and deobstruent: has no very active virtues.

Use. In chronic coughs, hæmoptysis, and hepatic affections. The empirical preparations of this plant owe their efficacy to opium, which they contain in considerable quantities.

HERACLEUM. Masterwort. (*H. lanatum.*)

Stimulant, carminative.

Use. In epilepsy, attended with flatulence and gastric disorder.

Dose. ʒij to ʒiij of the powdered root daily, long continued, with a strong infusion of the leaves at bed-time.

HEUCHERA. Alum Root. (*H. Americana.*)

Very astringent.

Use. Where astringents are indicated; as a local application to ulcers and cancer; also as a styptic.

HUMULUS. Hops. (*H. lupulus.*)

Narcotic, anodyne, diuretic.

Use. In gout and rheumatism; under the form of infusion in the proportion of ʒss to Oj of boiling water; but the extract is preferable. The powder, formed into an ointment with lard, is said to ease the pain of open cancer. A pillow stuffed with hops is an

old mode of procuring sleep in the watchfulness of delirious fever. Its power has been overrated.

Dose. Gr. iij to ℈j united with ʒss of cinnamon water, twice or thrice a day; of the infusion, ʒjss.

HYDRANGEA ARBORESCENS. Hydrangea.

Proposed as a specific in gravel, or beginning of calculi.

Dose. Fluid extract ʒi to ʒij.

HYDRARGYRI CHLORIDUM CORROSIVUM. Corrosive Sublimate.

Stimulant, antisyphilitic, alterative.

Use. In venereal complaints with the greatest advantage, when a quick and general action is required; but its effects are not permanent. In lepra, combined with antimonials; and in chronic rheumatism. Dissolved in the proportion of gr. iij to water Oj, as a gargle in venereal sore throats; and a little stronger we have found it useful as a gargle in breaking the abscess in cynanche tonsillaris. It is applied externally to tetters, and for destroying fungus; gr. iv in water Oj is a good wash in scabies. It may be given clysterwise, when the stomach will not bear it. Great caution is necessary in using it externally.

Dose. Gr. 1–12 to ¼, made into a pill. When swallowed as a poison, the best antidote is white of egg.—(Orfila.)

Incomp. Vide Liquor Bichloridi.

HYDRARGYRI CHLORIDUM MITE. Chloride of Mercury, or Calomel. (A chloride by sublimation.) Calomelas. (In prescribing, it is perhaps safest to use the term Calomelas.)

Antisyphilitic, alterative; in large doses purgative.

Use. In venereal diseases and chronic hepatitis, combined with opium; in scrofula with cicuta; in convulsive affections with opium, camphor, assafœtida,

&c.; in dropsies with squill, foxglove, and elaterium; and in rheumatism and lepra with antimonials, guaiacum, and other sudorifics. As a purgative in any case not attended with intestinal inflammation; generally united with purgatives, as gamboge, scammony, jalap, or rhubarb.

Dose. Gr. j. to gr. ij, night and morning, in a pill; if it do not purge, it gradually excites ptyalism: gr. iij to gr. x purge. Children bear larger doses than adults proportionately.

Incomp. Nitric and hydrochloric acids, alkalies, and their carbonates, lime-water, soaps, sulphurets, iron, lead, copper. The bicarbonates of the alkalies do not decompose it.

HYDRARGYRI IODIDUM. Viride Iodide of Mercury. Protiodide of Mercury.

Excitant, alterative.

Use. In strumous affections and lepra: as an external application. The iodides of mercury are among our most powerful alteratives, uniting in their effects the properties of both their constituents. They affect the mouth more speedily than other mercurials, and are particularly indicated in scrofula and secondary syphilis, in scrofulous habits. Externally, they are used successfully in ulcers, ill-conditioned sores, swelled joints, where we wish to promote the action of the absorbents; and neuralgic affections.

Dose. Gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ to gr. ij, in pill or dissolved in alcohol.

HYDRARGYRI IODIDUM RUBRUM. Red Iodide of Mercury. (Biniodide of Mercury.)

Dose. Gr. 1–16 to $\frac{1}{4}$.

HYDRARGYRI OXYDUM NIGRUM. Black Oxide of Mercury.

In scrofula, cutaneous affections, and as an alterative in venereal diseases.

Dose. Gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$.

HYDRARGYRI SULPHURETUM NIGRUM. Sulphuret of Mercury. Ethiops Mineral.

Alterative.

Use. In scrofula and cutaneous diseases.

Dose. Gr. v to ʒss.

HYDRARGYRI SULPHURETUM RUBRUM. Cinnabar.

Sometimes used in fumigation as a sialagogue.

HYDRARGYRI SULPHAS FLAVA. Yellow Sulphate of Mercury. (Turpeth Mineral.)

Prop. A lemon-yellow powder, almost insoluble in water; entirely dissipated by heat, sulphuric acid being evolved, and metallic globules sublimed.

HYDRARGYRUM AMMONIATUM. Ammonio-chloride, or White Precipitated Mercury. White precipitate. (A binoxide, combined with bichloride of mercury and ammonia, forming a triple salt.)

Detergent.

Use. As an external application, united with lard, in scabies, and some other cutaneous affections.

HYDRARGYRUM CUM CRETA. Mercury with Chalk. (A protoxide, formed by trituration with carbonate of lime. Take of Mercury ʒiij, Prepared Chalk ʒv. Rub together till all the globules disappear.)

Alterative, antisyphilitic.

Use. In porrigo, and other cutaneous affections; in venereal complaints its operation is so slow and weak as to merit no attention. An alterative in visceral diseases of children, especially in chronic diarrhœa and cholera infantum.

Dose. Gr. v. to ʒss. twice a day, in any viscid substance.

Incomp. Acids and acidulous salts.

HYDRARGYRUM CUM MAGNESIA. Mercury with Magnesia. (A protoxide, formed by trituration with carbonate of magnesia.)

In every respect this preparation resembles the former; the employment of the carbonate of magnesia instead of chalk, does not alter the properties nor the virtues of the remedy.

HYDRARGYRUM NITRICO-OXYDUM. Hydrargyri Oxydum Rubrum. Nitric Oxide of Mercury. Red Oxide of Mercury. Red Precipitate.

Stimulant, escharotic.

Use. In the proportion of gr. ss to sugar gr. iv, it is blown into the eye to remove specks on the cornea; applied to chancres and foul ulcers, to cleanse and stimulate them, either sprinkled on the part in fine powder, or united with lard into an ointment.

HYDRASTIS CANADENSIS. Yellow Root.

Tonic, astringent.

Use. In infusion, as collyria, to old ulcers, in gonorrhœa, gleet, &c.

Dose. Injection of infusion. (℥ss Hydrastis, in powder, ℥viii Cold Water) four or five times a day, after urination, in gonorrhœa and gleet. f℥j of fluid extract, in dyspepsia, &c.

HYPERICUM PERFORATUM. St. Johnswort.

Astringent.

Used in domestic practice in doses of ʒij of the summits.

HYOSCYAMI FOLIA ET SEMINA. Henbane Leaves and Seeds. (*H. niger.*)

Narcotic, anodyne, antispasmodic, slightly stimulant.

Use. In epilepsy, hysteria, palpitation, palsy, mania, and scirrhus, as a substitute for opium to procure sleep in nervous habits, pertussis, asthma, catarrh, gout, rheumatism, externally as a cataplasm in cancer and glandular swellings; and to dilate the pupil, or in fine powder sprinkled in cancerous sores, to allay pain.

Dose. Gr. iij to gr. x of the powder; but generally the extract is preferred.

ICHTHYOCOLLA. Isinglass. Sounds of the swimming bladders of fishes, as the Weak Fish and Cod, but especially the different species of sturgeon.

Nutritive, demulcent, externally adhesive.

Use. As a diet for the sick and convalescent, and infants troubled with acidity of the primæ viæ. As an article of diet and in cholera infantum, far preferable to vegetable farinaceous substances, as arrow root, &c. The English court-plaster is made with it.

Incomp. Astringent vegetable infusions, carb-potash, alcohol.

ILEX OPACA. American holly.

The bitter principle, *ilisin*, has been proposed as a substitute for quinia.

IMPATIENS FULVA. Touch-me-not.

An ointment made by boiling the plant in lard, used in piles.

INFUSUM ANGUSTURÆ. Infusion of Cusparia. (Cuspariæ Cort. contusi ℥v, Aquæ Fervent., Oj. Macerate for two hours and strain.)

Tonic, antiseptic.

Use. In febrile diseases, obstinate bilious diarrhœa, and dysentery, after proper evacuations.

Dose. f℥j to f℥ij three or four times a day.

Incomp. Infusion of galls, and of catechu; tartar emetic; sulphates of iron and of zinc; nitrate of silver, bichloride of mercury, acetates of lead.

INFUSUM ANTHEMIDIS. Infusion of Chamomile (Anthemidis ℥v, Aq. Fervent., Oj. Macerate for ten minutes in a covered vessel and strain.)

Tonic, emetic when taken warm.

Use. The cold infusion in dyspepsia, hysteria, and other complaints attended with debility of the stomach; the warm is employed either alone to excite

gentle vomiting, or to assist the operation of other emetics.

Dose. f℥j to f℥ij.

Incomp. Isinglass; infusions of yellow cinchona; solutions of sulphate of iron, nitrate of silver, bichloride of mercury, acetates of lead.

INFUSUM ARMORACLÆ. Infusion of Horse Radish. (Armor. concisæ, Sinapis contusi, sing. ℥j. Spiritus Armoraciæ Comp. f℥j, Aquæ Ferv. Oj. Macerate for two hours in a covered vessel, then strain, and add the Spir. Armoraciæ Comp.)

Stimulant, diuretic.

Use. In paralysis, scorbutus, chronic rheumatism, and dropsies occurring after intermittents.

Dose. f℥j to f℥iij three or four times a day.

Incomp. Carbonate of Alkalies, bichloride of mercury, nitrate of silver, infusion of galls, and of cinchona.

INFUSUM BUCHU. (Foliorum Diosmæ ℥j, Aquæ Ferventis Oj. Digest for four hours, and strain through cloth.)

Stimulant, diuretic.

Use. In chronic inflammation of the mucous membrane of the bladder.

Dose. f℥j to f℥ij twice or thrice a day.

INFUSUM COLOMBÆ. Infusion of Calumba (Calumbæ concisæ ℥v, Aquæ Ferv. Oj. Macerate for two hours in a slightly-covered vessel, and strain.)

Tonic without stimulating; antiseptic.

Use. In dyspepsia and cholera, the vomiting of which it checks: in bilious remittent fever; to check the nausea and vomiting of pregnancy; and the severe diarrhœa and vomiting often attending dentition; in the hectic of phthisis, to correct acrimony, and strengthen the digestion; and in the low state of puerperal fever.

Dose. f℥jss to f℥ij three or four times a day.

Incomp. Antimonii potassio-tartras, hydrargyri bichloridum, nitras argenti, acetas plumbi; infusion of cinchona.

INFUSUM CARYOPHYLLI. Infusion of Cloves. (Caryophyl. contus. ʒiij, Aq. Fervent. Oj. Macerate in a covered vessel for two hours, and strain.)

Stimulant, tonic, stomachic.

Use. In atonic gout, when the stomach is affected; and flatulant colic.

Dose. fʒjss to fʒij three or four times a day.

Incomp. Sulphas ferri; sulphas zinci; antimonii potassio-tartras; nitras argenti; acetas plumbi; infusion of cinchona.

INFUSUM CASCARILLÆ. Infusion of Cascarilla. (Cascarilla Cort. cont. ʒiss. Aq. Ferv. Oj. Macerate for two hours in a covered vessel, and strain.)

Tonic, stomachic.

Use. In alvine fluxes, particularly after measles; in the aphtha gangrenosa of children.

Dose. fʒjss to fʒij for adults twice or thrice a day.

Incomp. Infusions of galls, and yellow cinchona; lime-water; solutions of sulphate of iron, nitrate of silver, acetates of lead.

INFUSUM CATECHU COMPOSITUM. Infusion of Catechu. (Catechu Extracti ʒj, Cinnam. Cort. contusi, ʒj, Aquæ Fervent. Oj. Macerate for an hour, and strain.)

Astringent, stomachic.

Use. In diarrhœas from a laxity of the bowels.

Dose. fʒj to fʒij every three hours, or after every loose stool.

Incomp. Tartar emetic, sulphate of iron, sulphate of zinc, solution of isinglass, infusion of cinchona, the strong acids, bichloride of mercury.

INFUSUM CINCHONÆ. Infusion of Cinchona. (Cinch. Crot. contusi ʒj, Aquæ Ferv. Oj. Macerate for six hours, and strain. L. The Comp. Inf. of

Per. Bark of the U. S. Phar. is prepared in the same manner, adding ʒj aromatic sulphuric acid.)

Tonic, stomachic.

Use. In dyspepsia and convalescence.

Dose. fʒj to fʒij united with some aromatic tincture, or a mineral acid three or four times a day.

Incomp. Tartar emetic, sulphates of iron and of zinc. nitrate of silver and bichloride of mercury, acetates of lead. Decoction of gall, lime-water, carbonates of alkalies, and infusions of almost all the vegetable bitters.

INFUSUM CINCHONÆ CUM SUCCO LIMONUM. Infusion of Cinchona with lemon Juice. (Cinchonæ in pulvere ʒj, Succi Limonum fʒij, Tinct. Camph. Comp. fʒiij, Aquæ Frigidæ Oj. Macerate for twelve hours in a covered vessel, and strain.)

Use. In cases requiring bark, attended with great irritability of stomach.

Dose. fʒj to fʒij.

INFUSUM DIGITALIS. Infusion of Foxglove. (Digitalis Fol. exsiccat. ʒj, Spir. Cinnamomi ʒj, Aq. Ferv. Oj. Macerate for four hours, strain.)

Diuretic, sedative.

Use. In dropsies, humoral asthma, phthisis pulmonalis; and in diseases of increased action.

Dose. fʒss to fʒj every eight or ten hours, till it affects the kidneys, the pulse, stomach, or bowels; and then stopped.

Incomp. Sulphas ferri, acetas plumbi; infusion of yellow cinchona.

INFUSUM EUPATORII. Infusion of Thoroughwort. (℞. Of Thoroughwort, the dried herb, ʒj, Boiling Water Oj. Macerate two hours in a covered vessel, and strain.

Cold tonic; when warm, diaphoretic, emetic.

Use. As a diaphoretic, in catarrh and colds, drank

freely, warm. The cold infusion is an excellent, mild tonic, in dyspepsia and intermittents.

Dose. f℥j to f℥ij three or four times a day.

INFUSUM GENTIANÆ COMPOSITUM. Compound Infusion of Gentian. (Gentianæ Rad. concisæ, Aurantii cort. exsic., sing. ℥ij, Limonis Cort. recent. ℥iv. Aq. Ferv. Oj.)

Tonic, stomachic.

Use. In dyspepsia and chlorosis, united with chalybeates, or with alkalies; diarrhœa and gout, with absorbents and aromatic tinctures; and in dropsy, with squill and neutral salts.

Dose. f℥jss to f℥ij three times a day.

Incomp. Acetates of lead.

INFUSUM KRAMERIÆ. Infusion of Rhatany. (Krameriæ ℥j, Aquæ dest. ferv. Oj. Macerate for four hours in a covered vessel and strain.)

Tonic, astringent.

Use. In chronic diarrhœa; as a gargle in relaxation of the uvula.

Dose. f℥iss to f℥ij.

INFUSUM LINI. Infusion of Linseed. (Lini Sem. contus. ℥vj, Glycyrrh. Rad. con. ℥ij Aquæ Ferv. Oj. Macerate for four hours, near the fire, and strain.)

Demulcent.

Use. In catarrh, pneumonic affections, strangury, gonorrhœa; and after operations on the urethra or the bladder.

Dose. A tea cupful ad libitum.

Incomp. Alcohol, acetates of lead.

INFUSUM HUMULI. Infusion of Hop. (Lupuli ℥vj Aquæ dest. ferv. Oj. Macerate for four hours, and strain.)

Tonic, slightly narcotic.

Dose. f℥j to f℥ij.

INFUSUM PRUNI VIRGINIANÆ. Infusion of Wild

Cherry Bark. (Take of Wild Cherry Bark bruised ℥ss, Cold Water Oj. Macerate for twenty-four hours, and strain.)

Tonic, and antispasmodic, narcotic.

Use. As a tonic, where there is much nervous excitability, with a debilitated condition of the stomach and bowels, together with general or local irritation. Improves the appetite, induces sleep, calms nervous irritability, and allays the action of the heart and arteries. Highly useful in the hectic fever of scrofula and consumption, dyspepsia, intermittents, &c.

Dose. f℥ij to f℥iij three or four times a day.

INFUSUM QUASSIÆ. Infusion of Quassia. (Quassiæ concisæ ℈ij, Aquæ Ferv. Oj. Macerate for two hours, and strain.) Cold water often preferable.

Tonic, antiseptic.

Use. In bilious fevers, united with alkaline salts; hysteria, with camphor and tincture of valerian, gout, with aromatics and ginger; and in dyspepsia, with sulphate of zinc, or with mineral acids.

Dose. f℥j to f℥ij twice or thrice a day.

Incomp. Acetas plumbi, nitras argenti.

INFUSUM RHEI. Infusion of Rhubarb. (Rhei concisi ʒiij, Aq. Ferv. Oj. Macerate for two hours in a covered vessel and strain.)

Purgative, stomachic.

Use. In costiveness; and, united with ginger and aromatics, in diarrhœas from weakness of the bowels.

Dose. f℥j to f℥iij, united with neutral salts; f℥ss with tinct. of cinnamon, where its stomachic effect only is required.

Incomp. Solution of isinglass, infusion of yellow cinchona, all the strong acids, nitrate of silver, bichloride of mercury, acetates of lead, sulphate of iron, tarter emetic, magnesia.

INFUSUM ROSÆ COMPOSITUM. Infusion of the Rose. (Rosæ Gallicæ Petal. exsicc. ℥iij, Aquæ Ferventis Oj, Acidi Sulph. dilut. f℥jss, Sacch. Purif. ℥vj. After pouring the water on the petals, in a glass vessel, add the acid, and macerate for half an hour; then strain, and add the sugar.)

Sub-astringent, refrigerant.

Use. In the colliquative sweats of phthisis; and, with additional acid and some nitre, in uterine and pulmonary hemorrhages; topically as a gargle in cynanche tonsillaris. The infusion is an elegant vehicle for many active remedies, particularly sulphate of magnesia, the nauseous taste of which it covers.

Dose. f℥iss to Oss every three or four hours.

Incomp. Sulphates of iron and of zinc, alkalies, earths.

INFUSUM SARSAPARILLÆ. Infusion of Sarsaparilla. (Rad. Sarsaparilla, previously washed in cold water and sliced ℥j Aquæ. dest. by measure Ibj, Macerate for twelve hours in a closed vessel, occasionally agitating, then strain.)

Use. The same as the decoction.

Dose. f℥iv, twice a day.

INFUSUM SENNÆ. Infusion of Senna. (Sennæ Fol. ℥xv, Zingiberis con. ℈iv, Aquæ Ferv. Oj. Macerate for an hour in a covered vessel, and strain.)

Purgative.

Use. In costiveness, and to move the bowels in acute diseases: the ginger counteracts the griping quality of the senna. It is generally united with neutral purgative salts and manna.

Dose. f℥j to f℥iv.

Incomp. The same as of infusion of serpentaria, and also all salts having potassa for a base.

INFUSUM SERPENTARIÆ. Infusion of Virginia Snake Root. (Serpentariæ ℥iv, Aquæ dest. fervent. Oj. Macerate in a covered vessel for four hours, and strain.

Excitant, diaphoretic.

Dose. f℥j to f℥ij.

Incomp. Strong acids, lime-water, the Alkaline carbonates, solutions of nitrate of silver, bichloride of mercury, acetates of lead, tartarized antimony, and infusion of yellow cinchona.

INFUSUM SPIGELIÆ. Infusion of pink root. (℞. Root ℥ss, Boiling Water Oj. Macerate two hours.) f℥j to ℥viij.

INFUSUM TABACI. Infusion of Tobacco. (Tabaci fol. ℥j, Aquæ Ferv. Oj. Macerate for an hour in a covered vessel, and strain.)

Sedative, antispasmodic,

Use. As a clyster in ileus, colica pictonum, strangulated hernia, and retention of urine from spasm of the urethra. It is, however, a very dangerous remedy, and not over one-third of Oj. should be administered at once.

INFUSUM ULMI. Infusion of Slippery-Elm Bark. ℞. Bark of Slippery Elm ℥j, Boiling Water Oj. Macerate for two hours.

INFUSUM VALERIANÆ. Infusion of Valerian. (Valerianæ ℥iv, Aquæ Ferv. Oj. Macerate for half an hour, and, when cold, strain.)

Tonic, antispasmodic.

Use. In hysteria, when the stomach will not bear the powder.

Dose. f℥iss to f℥ij twice or thrice a day.

Incomp. Nitrate of silver, sulphate of iron, infusion of yellow cinchona.

INULA. Elecampane. (*I. helenium.*)

Tonic, diuretic, expectorant.

Use. In dyspepsia, paralysis, dropsies, asthma.
Dose. ℈j to ʒj in powder.

IODIUM. Iodide.

Stimulant, absorbent, emmenagogue, alterative.

Use. In bronchocele and other glandular swellings, not of scirrhous nature, scrofula. dropsy, cutaneous diseases, secondary syphilis, rheumatism, gout, hepatitis: to bring on menstruation in young females in whom it has not occurred; to assist the cicatrization of venereal ulcers.

Dose. From gr. 1-6 to gr iv, made into pills, with crumbs of bread.

IODO-HYDRARGYRATE OF POTASSIUM (Iod. Potass. grs. iiiss. Biniodide mercury grs. ivss Aqua destil.; fʒj. Dissolve first the red Iod. merc., then the Iod. Potass.—This solution contains grs. viii.)

Use. In pulmonary complaints, dyspepsia, amenorrhœa, &c. Increases all the secretions. A most admirable remedy.

Dose. 2 to 10 drops of the solution three times a day, in syr. sarsaparilla.

IPECACUANHÆ RADIX. Ipecacuan Root. (*Cephælis Ipecac.*

Emetic in large doses; sudorific, expectorant, in smaller.

Use. To produce vomiting in the commencement of fevers, phthisis, inflammatory diseases, buboes, swelled testicles, and before the paroxysms of ague: to excite nausea in dysentery, asthma, pertussis, hemorrhages, pneumonia, and combined with opium, to produce diaphoresis in rheumatism, gout, and febrile disorders.

Dose. For the first intention, gr. xx, alone, or united with tartar emetic gr. j; for the second, gr. j to gr. iij; and the third, gr. ij to gr. vj, with opium gr. j.

Incomp. Vegetable acids, astringent vegetable infusions.

IRIS FLORENTINA. Florentine Orris.

Peculiar fragrant odour, bitterish, acrid taste.

Oper. Cathartic, emetic, diuretic.

Use. In dropsy; but chiefly used for its fragrance in tooth-powder, to correct an offensive breath; to keep up a discharge from issues in the form of small round balls.

IRIS VERSICOLOR. Blue Flag.

Cathartic, emetic, diuretic.

Use. But seldom euployed, owing to the distressing nausea and prostration it occasions.

Dose. Dried root, gr. x to gr. xx.

JALAPA. Jalap. (*Ipomea jalapa.*)

Cathartic; the resinous part gripes violently.

Use. In costiveness, mania, worms, and as a hydragogue in dropsy. It is also a good adjunct to quicken the operation of the chloride of mercury, and other purgatives of slow operation. A drop of essential oil prevents its griping.

Dose. Gr. x to ʒss in pills or a bolus.

JUGLANS. Butternut. (*J. cinerea.*)

Cathartic; operating without pain or irritation, resembling rhubarb.

Use. In habitual costiveness; fevers, combined with calomel; hepatic diseases with dandelion.

Dose. Gr. xx to gr. xxx as a purge, gr. v. laxative.

JUNIPERUS. Juniper Fruits and Tops. (*J. communis.*)

Diuretic, carminative, diaphoretic?

Use. In dropsies; but they cannot be depended on alone, although they are an admirable adjunct to digitalis and squills.

Dose. ℈j to ʒss, triturated with sugar, three or four times a day. The best form of exhibiting the fruit

is an infusion made with ℥iij bruised, and boiling water Oj.

JUNIPERUS VIRGINIANA. Red Cedar.

Stimulant, emmenagogue, diuretic, diaphoretic.

Use. In amenorrhœa, chronic rheumatism, dropsy; externally, as an irritant ointment, made by boiling the fresh leaves in twice their weight of lard, and adding a little wax; or the dried leaves may be mixed with six times their weight of resin cerate. Applied to blistered surfaces to keep up a purulent discharge; inferior to the savine.

KALMIA LATIFOLIA. Mountain Laurel.

Has been used in diarrhœa, syphilis, and cutaneous eruptions; but is too dangerous.

KINO. (*Pterocarpus marsupium.*)

Astringent.

Use. In obstinate chronic diarrhœas; uterine, intestinal, and pulmonary hemorrhages, fluor albus.

Dose. Gr. x to gr. xx in powder; or in solution of the powder ʒj, mucilage of gum f℥j, cinnamon water f℥v; two tablespoonfuls occasionally. Vide *Tinct.*

Incomp. The mineral acids, alkalies, and their carbonates; acetates of lead, nitrate of silver, tartar emetic, sulphate of iron, bichloride of mercury.

KOOSO. Flowers of *Brayera anthelmintica.*

An Abyssinian vermifuge of great repute.

Dose. ℥ss to an adult, followed by a cathartic.

KRAMERIA. Rhatany Root. (*K. triandra.*)

Astringent, diuretic, detergent.

Use. In dysentery attended with bloody stools; in ulceration of the gums, and as a stomachic in dyspepsia.

Dose. ℈ss to ʒj in powder.

LACTUCARIUM.

Narcotic, diaphoretic.

Use. In coughs, phthisis pulmonalis, and all painful affections.

Dose. From grs. ij to grs. vj.

LACTUCA SATIVA. Garden Lettuce.

The inspissated juice, called *Lactucarium*, is chiefly employed.

Anodyne, sedative, narcotic; similar to opium.

Dose Grs. v to grs. xx. An uncertain medicine.

LAPPA. Burdock. (*L. minor.*)

Aperient. Diaphoretic.

Dose. Of decoction. (℥ij bruised root in Oiij water boiled to Oij.) Oj during the day.

LAVANDULA. Lavender Flowers. (*L. vera.*)

Stimulant, slightly errhine.

Use. When the oil is extracted and united with proof spirit, it is very useful in faintings, paralysis, and as an adjunct to stomachic bitters. The dried leaves were used, formerly, to produce a discharge from the mucous membrane of the nose, but are now neglected.

LEONTICE THALICTROIDES. Blue Cohosh.

Diuretic, diaphoretic, anthelmintic, exerts a special influence on the uterus.

Useful in chronic uterine disease.

Dose. Fluid extract 15 to 40 drops.

LEPTANDRA VIRGINICA. Culver's Physic.

Violent cathartic, emetic.

LIATRIS SPICATA. Button Snake-root.

Diuretic, cholagogue, laxative.

Dose. Fluid extract ℥j to ℥ij.

LIMONES: SUCCUS, BACCÆ, CORTEX, OLEUM. Lemons; the bark, the juice, and the oil. (*Citrus limonum.*)

Juice refrigerant, antiseptic; bark and oil excitant.

Use. The juice as a beverage, diluted with water,

and sweetened, is useful in febrile and inflammatory complaints, cooling and quenching thirst: alone or combined with wine, in scorbutus; with camphor mixture, decoction of cinchona, or wine, in putrid sore throats, remittent fevers, diabetes, and lienteria; and with common salt, in dysentery and colics.

Dose. f℥ij, or more, two or three times a day; diluted ad libitum.

LINIMENTUM AMMONIÆ. Liniment of Ammonia. (Liquoris Ammoniæ f℥j, Olivæ Olei f℥ij. Shake them together until they mix.) A soap.

Stimulant, rubefacient, diaphoretic.

Use. In cynanche tonsillaris, spread on a piece of flannel, and applied around the throat. When the skin is very irritable, a larger proportion of oil is requisite.

LINIMENTUM CALCIS. Liniment of Lime-water. (Olei Lini Usitat., Aquæ Calcis, utriusque partes æquales. Mix.) A soap.

Cooling, emollient.

Use. To burns and scalds, spread thick upon lint, and applied over the affected parts.

LINIMENTUM CAMPHORÆ Camphor Liniment. (Camphoræ ℥j, Olivæ Olei f℥iv. Dissolve.) ℥j contains grs. xv of camphor.

Stimulant, anodyne.

Use. To glandular swellings, sprains, bruises, and joints affected with chronic rheumatic pains; applied by friction.

LINIMENTUM CAMPHORÆ COMPOSITUM. Compound Camphor Liniment. (Camphoræ ℥ijss, Liq. Ammoniæ f℥vijss, Spir. Lavandulæ ℥j.)

Stimulant, anodyne.

Use. To sprains, bruises, and chronic rheumatic pains.

Incomp. All acids, water.

LINIMENTUM CANTHARIDIS. Liniment of Spanish Flies. (℞. Spanish Flies in powder ℥j, Oil of turpentine Oss. Digest for three hours by means of a water bath and strain.

LINIMENTUM HYDRARGYRI COMPOSITUM. Mercurial Liniment. (Ung. Hydrarg. fort., Adipis, Præparatæ, sing. ℥iv, Camphoræ ℥j, Spir. Rect, f℥j, Liquoris Ammoniæ f℥iv. First rub the camphor with the spirit, then add the ointment and lard, and lastly, gradually, the solution.)

Stimulant, discutient.

Use. To parts affected with chronic venereal pains, nodes, and tophi; to indolent swellings, and to discuss collections of fluids; ℥j rubbed on the affected parts night and morning.

LINIMENTUM OPII. Liniment of Opium. (Linim. Saponis f℥vj, Opii Tinct. f℥ij. Mix.)

Use. To allay pains; and to procure sleep, when opium cannot be taken into the stomach.

LINIMENTUM SAPONIS CAMPHORATUM. Opodeldoc. Compound soap liniment. (Saponis Duri ℥iij, Camphoræ ℥j, Spir. Rosmarini f℥xvj.)

Stimulant, anodyne.

Use Against local pains; rubbed on the part. With the addition of Tincture of Spanish Flies, and of opium, this liniment is of great use in allaying the violent pains of colic, and procuring sleep.

LINIMENTUM TABACI. Liniment of Tobacco. (Tabaci concisi ℥j, Adipis ℔j. Simmer the tobacco in the lard over a gentle fire until it becomes crisp, and strain.)

Stimulant, narcotic.

Use. In tinea capitis, scabies, hemorrhoids.

LINIMENTUM TEREBINTHINÆ. Turpentine Liniment. (Saponis ℥ij, Camphoræ ℥j. Ol. Terebinthinæ f℥xvj. Melt the cerate, and stir in the oil.)

Stimulant.

Use. To burns.

LINUM. Flaxseed. (*L. usitatissimum.*)

Demulcent, emollient.

Use. In catarrh, dysentery, strangury, &c., as enema and as poultice.

Dose. Of decoction, ad libitum.

LIQUOR ALUMINIS COMPOSITUS. Compound Solution of Alum. (Alum Zinci Sulphas āā ℥j, Water Oiij.)

A powerful astringent.

Use. To foul ulcers. In gleet and leucorrhœa. As collyrium f℥ss to f℥viss Rose Water.

LIQUOR AMMONIÆ. Solution of Ammonia. (Ammoniæ Hydrochloratis ℥x, Calcis ℥viij, Aquæ Oij.)

Stimulant, antacid, rubefacient.

Use. Largely diluted, in asphyxia, acidities of the primæ viæ, and in hysteria; externally it is applied to the nostrils in faintings; a rag moistened with it and laid over the scrobiculus cordis, sometimes raises an instantaneous blister, and always proves useful in spasms and gout of the stomach. A liniment composed of camphor ℥j dissolved in olive oil f℥j and liq. ammon. f℥ij, is an excellent application to parts affected with deep-seated inflammation. (Granville's Lotion.)

Dose. ♏v to ♏xxx, diluted with water or milk.

Incomp. All the metallic salts; the acids; sulphas aluminis.

LIQUOR AMMONIÆ ACETATIS. Solution of Acetate of Ammonia. Spirit of Mindererus. (Ammoniæ Sesquicarbonatis ℥ivss, Aceti Destillati Oiv, or add the salt till the acid be saturated.)

Sudorific; externally, cooling, astringent.

Use. Diluted, in febrile and inflammatory complaints; as a lotion in inflamed surfaces, sprains, and frac-

tures; diluted with rose-water, a good collyrium; and still more diluted, an injection in the commencement of gonorrhœa.

Dose. f℥ij to f℥xij every three or four hours.

Incomp. Acids, alkalies, nitras argenti.

LIQUOR ARSENICI ET HYDRARGYRI IODIDI. Solution of Iodide of Arsenic and Mercury. Donovan's Solution. (Iodide of Arsenic, Red Iodide of Mercury āā xxxv grs., Distilled Water Oss. Rub the iodides with f℥ss of water; when dissolved add the rest, boil, and filter.)

Alterative in skin diseases.

Dose. 5 to 10 drops, three times a day.

LIQUOR BARII CHLORIDI. Solution of Chloride of Barium.

Deobstruent and anthelmintic.

Use. In cancer and scrofula.

Dose. 5 drops, cautiously increased.

LIQUOR CALCIS. Lime-water. (Lime ℥iv, Water one gallon. Stir together, and decant when clear.)

Antacid, tonic, astringent.

Used with two parts of milk in dyspepsia.

LIQUOR CALCIS. Solution of Lime. (Calcis ℔ss. Apuæ Destillatæ Oxij. Add a little of the water to the lime, and when slaked add the remainder, and shake them together; then cover the vessel, and let it stand three hours; then bottle it, lime and water, in stopped bottles; and when it is to be used, take the clear solution.) Aqua Calcis.

Antacid, anthelmintic; externally, detergent.

Use. Diarrhœa, diabetes, fluor albus; dyspepsia, when much acid is in the stomach; in slimy bowels and worms; externally as a lotion to foul and cancerous ulcers; also in tinea capitis and scabies, but with little advantage.

Dose. f℥j to f℥vj with milk. When long used in dyspepsia, it should be discontinued at intervals.

Incomp. Acids, alkaline carbonates, tartar emetic, barytes, tartrates and citrates. Infusions of orange-peel, calumba, cinchona, rhubarb, and senna.

LIQUOR CALCII CHLORIDI. Solution of Chloride of Calcium. (Chloridi Calcis ℥iv, Aqua Dest. f℥xij. Or, take of Marble in fragments ℥ix, Muriatic Acid Oj, Distilled Water a sufficient quantity. Mix the acid with Oss distilled water, and gradually add the marble. Towards the close of the effervescence, apply a gentle heat; and when the action has ceased, pour off the clear liquor and evaporate to dryness. Dissolve the residuum in its weight and a half of distilled water, and filter the solution.)

Use. The same as the chloride.

Dose. ♏xl to f℥ij.

LIQUOR IODINII COMPOSITUS. Compound Solution of the Iodide of Potassium. (Iodide of potassium ten grains, iodine five grains, distilled water one pint. Mix and dissolve. Or, ℞. Iodine ℥vj, Iodide of Potassium ℥jss, Distilled Water Oj. Dissolve.)

Prop. Brown color; smell, taste, and reaction upon starch, the same as iodine.

Use. In scrofulous affections, bronchocele, and secondary syphilis.

Dose. From ♏ij. to ♏vi.

LIQUOR LABARRAQUII CHLORO-SODICUS. Chloro-Sodaic Solution of Labarrque. (Dissolve gr. 2187.5 of pure crystallized carbonate of soda in f℥xx of distilled water, and saturate the solution with chlorine gas.)

Antiseptic, astringent, tonic.

Use. For disinfecting foul air, destroying animal putrefaction; an excellent lotion for chilblains, fetid

ulcers, and gangrenous sores; and the best lotion in ptyalism yet discovered. Internally in dysentery.

Dose. From ♏xx to f℥j in a cupful of water; for a lotion or gargle, f℥xij in f℥vj of distilled water.

LIQUOR MAGNESIÆ CITRATIS. Solution of Citrate of Magnesia. (Carb. Magnes. ℥v, Citric Acid ℥viiss, Syrup of Citric Acid f℥ij, Water q. s. Dissolve the acid in f℥iv water, and add ℥iv carbonate, previously rubbed with f℥iij water. Filter into a ℥xii strong glass bottle, into which the syrup was previously introduced. Rub the remaining carb. magnes. with f℥ij water, pour it in the bottle, and cork tightly.)

A cooling cathartic.

Dose. f℥xii or f℥vi as a laxative.

LIQUOR MORPHIÆ ACETATIS. Solution of Acetate of Morphia. (Take of acetate morphia grs. xvj, distilled water f℥vj, dilute acetic acid f℥ij. Mix.)

Use. The same as that of the solid acetate.

Dose. From ♏vj to ♏xxxvj in any bland vehicle.

*** The addition of the acid prevents the decomposition of the acetate, which always occurs when the solid acetate is dissolved in water.

LIQUOR MORPHIÆ SULPHATIS. Solution of Sulphate of Morphia (8 grs. to Oss Water.)

Dose. f℥j to f℥ij, containing ⅛ to ¼ gr. Magendie's solution contains 16 grs. to f℥j.

LIQUOR PLUMBI SUBACETAS. Solution of Diacetate of Lead. (Plumbi Acetatis ℔ij et ℥iij, Plumbi Oxydi in pulv. triti. ℔j et ℥iv, Aquæ Ovj. Boil for half an hour, occasionally stirring, and when the solution cools, make up the quantity to Ovj; strain.)

Externally, cooling, astringent, discutient.

Use. Diluted with forty times its quantity of distilled

water, it is a useful application to phlegmonous inflammations and burns; and still more diluted, it forms a good collyrium, and a wash for the mouth in salivation.

Incomp. Mucilaginous solutions or decoctions; common pump water.

LIQUOR POTASSÆ. Solution of Potash. (Potassæ Carbonatis ℥xv, Calcis ℥viij, Aquæ Dest. Ferv. congium. Dissolve the alkali in cong. ss of the water, sprinkle a little water on the lime to slake it, and add the rest of the water. Mix the whole; set the mixture aside in a close vessel, and when it is cold, decant, and keep the decanted fluid in well-stopped phials of green glass.

Lithontriptic in some cases; antacid: diuretic; externally escharotic, stimulant.

Use. The reputation of alkalies in calculus is not so high as formerly: potassa acts on uric calculi, and therefore may be useful in nephritic calculus; but its chief use is in preventing the formation of uric acid. It neutralizes acids in the stomach, and allays irritability of that organ; it is useful in lepra vulgaris, psoriasis, and some other cutaneous complaints. Externally, diluted as a lotion in rachitis and gouty swellings.

Dose. ♏x to f℥j in chicken broth or beer, three or four times a day. When used to counteract acidity, a bitter should be united to it.

Incomp. Acids, metallic salts, sesquicarbonate, acetate, and hydrochlorate of ammonia, chloride and bichloride of mercury.

LIQUOR POTASSÆ ARSENITIS. Arsenical Solution. (Arseniosi Acidi in frustula triti, Potassa Carbonatis, sing. grs. lxxx, Aq. Destil. Oj. Boil them together in a glass vessel until the arsenious acid is dissolved. When the solution is cold, add

Spir. Lavand. Comp. fʒv, and as much distilled water as will make up the whole to one pint.)

Tonic, antiperiodic.

Use. The same as the arsenious acid; in protracted rheumatism, where there is much debility, and the joints much affected.

Dose. ♏iv gradually increased to ♏x twice a day.

Incomp. Mineral acids, hydrosulphuric acid, acidulous salts, hydrosulphates and sulphurets, salts of calcium, lime-water, alum, salts of magnesia, salts of iron, silver, and copper, decoction and tincture of cinchona.

LIQUOR POTASSÆ CARBONATIS. Solution of Carbonate of Potassa. (Potassæ Carbonatis ℥xx, Aquæ Destillatæ Oj.) Dissolve and strain.

Antacid, diuretic.

Use. In acidity of the stomach: most advantageous when united with myrrh. (℞. Pulv. Myrrhæ ʒj, Liq. Potassæ Carbonatis fʒiv. Infuse for four days, filter through paper, and give it in the same doses as the liquor.

Dose. ♏x to fʒj in any bitter infusion.

LIQUOR POTASSÆ CITRATIS. U. S. Neutral Mixture. (℞. Fresh Lemon Juice Oss, Carbonate Potassæ q. s.; saturate.)

LIQUOR SODÆ CHLORINATÆ. Solution of Chlorinated Soda. (Sodæ Carbonatis lbj. Aq. Dest. fʒxlviij, Sodii Chloridi ʒiv, Manganesii Binoxydi ℥ij, Acidi Sulph. ʒiv. Dissolve the carbonate of Soda in one pint water, then put the chloride of sodium and the binoxide of manganese in powder into a retort, and add the sulphuric acid, diluted with fʒiij of water, when cold. Apply heat, and transmit the chlorine through the solution of carbonate of soda.)

Astringent, antiseptic.

Use. In typhus, or in other low fevers, largely diluted;

to destroy fetor and tendency to putrefaction in the bowels. A disinfecting agent.

LIRIODENDRON. Tulip-Tree Bark. (*L. tulipifera.*)

Tonic, diaphoretic, stimulant.

Use. In intermittents, chronic rheumatism, dyspepsia.

Dose. Of the powders, ʒss to ʒij. Infusion, fʒj to fʒij.

LOBELIA. Indian Tobacco. (*L. inflata.*)

Emetic, purgative, expectorant, antispasmodic.

Use. In the paroxysms of asthma; in croup, hooping-cough.

Dose. In powder, gr. iv to gr. xx; infusion, fʒj, tincture ♏xv to ♏xxx.

LYCOPUS. Bugle Weed. (*L. Virginicus.*)

Narcotic, tonic, diaphoretic.

Use. In affections of the lungs, quiets irritation, allays cough, diminishes the pulse.

Dose. Of the infusion, ad libitum.

MAGNESIA. Magnesia. (Obtained from Carbonate of Magnesia, by exposure to a strong heat.) Magnesia Usta.

Antacid; laxative, when it meets with acids in the stomach.

Use. In heart-burn, aphthæ, and other acidities: preferable to chalk when the bowels are costive. Sometimes it is given in dysentery, combined with ipecacuanha and opium, and followed by successive draughts of lemonade.

Dose. Grs. x to ʒj occasionally in water or milk.

Incomp. Acids, metallic salts; hydrochlorate of ammonia.

MAGNESIÆ CARBONAS. (Prepared from Sulphate of Magnesia by Carbonate of Soda.)

Antacid; laxative, when it meets with acid.

Use. The same as that of magnesia; but owing to the

carbonic acid, it sometimes occasions unpleasant distention.

Dose. fʒss to ʒij in water.

MAGNESIÆ SULPHAS. Sulphate of Magnesia. (Obtained from sea-water: magnesian lime-stone.)

Purgative, diuretic.

Use. In all cases which require purgatives. It operates without griping, and, when united with infusion of roses acidulated, will sit on the stomach when all other things are rejected. The less it is diluted, if a draught of warm water be taken an hour afterwards, the better and more easily it operates. An adjunct to clysters.

Dose. ʒss to ʒj. In clysters, ℥jss to ℥iij.

Incomp. The fixed alkalies and their carbonates, lime-water, chloride of barium, nitrate of silver, acetates of lead.

MAGNOLIA. Magnolia. (*M. glauca*, &c.)

A gently stimulating aromatic tonic, and diaphoretic.

Use. In intermittents, chronic rheumatism, and gastric debility.

Dose. Of the powdered bark, ʒss to ʒj often repeated. The infusion is less efficient.

MALVA. Common Mallow. (*Malva sylvestris.*)

Demulcent, similar to Linum.

MANGANESII OXIDUM. Oxide of Manganese.

Use. In syphilis, scurvy, itch, and porrigo.

Dose. 3 to 20 grs. in pill, Ointment ʒij to ℥j Lard.

MANNA. Manna. (*Ornus Europœa.*)

Laxative; apt to gripe.

Use. As a purgative for children, who readily take it on account of its sweetness; but more generally it is used as an adjunct to other purgatives.

Dose. ʒss to ʒij alone, or dissolved in fluid purgatives.

MARANTA. Arrowroot. (*A. arundinacea.*)

When boiled with water or milk, it forms a mild, nutritious article of food, well adapted for infants and convalescents; a tablespoonful into Oj of water.

MARRUBIUM. White Horehound. (*M. vulgare.*)

Tonic, diuretic, laxative; emmenagogue?

Use. In hysteria, chronic catarrh, and pituitous asthma; obstruction of the catamenia; seldom used.

Dose. In powder ʒss to ʒj; of the expressed juice, fʒss to fʒjss; or of this infusion (Marrub. Fol. ℥ss, Aquæ Ferv. Oj) a large glassful twice or thrice a day.

MASTICHE. Mastich (resinous tears of *Pistacia.*)

Use. Formerly in place of turpentine—now chiefly in ethereal solution, to stop carious teeth.

MATRICARIA. German Chamomile (flowers of *M. Cham.*)

Similar to chamomile in effects.

MATICO. (*Piper angustifolium.*)

Aromatic, tonic, stimulant, styptic.

Dose. ʒss to ʒij, three times a day.

MEL. Honey.

Aperient, externally detergent; stimulant.

Use. Seldom used internally as a medicine; but when freely eaten it is apt to produce colic; externally as an adjunct to gargles in cynanche tonsillaris; in aphthæ; sometimes applied to foul ulcers.

MEL DESPUMATUM. Prepared Honey, (Take of Clarified Honey Oss, Diluted Alcohol Oj. Prepared Chalk ℥ss. Having mixed the honey and diluted alcohol, add the prepared chalk, and allow the mixture to stand for two hours, occasionally stirring it. Then heat it to ebullition, filter, and by means of a water-bath evaporate the clear liquor, so that when cold it may have the specific gravity 1-32.)

MEL ROSÆ. Rose Honey. (Rosæ Gallicæ Exsiccat. ʒij, Aquæ Ferv. Oss. Mellis Despum. Oij. In-

fuse the roses six hours; add the strained liquor to the honey, and evaporate to a proper consistence in a water-bath.)

Astringent, detergent.

Use. Chiefly in gargles, in ulceration, and inflammation of the mouth and fauces (℞. Mellis Rosæ ℥j, Acidi Hydrochlorici ♏xxx, Aquæ f℥vj; forms a good detergent in aphtha gangrenosa; as a vehicle for other remedies in infantine diseases.)

MELISSA. Balm. (*M. officinalis.*)

Stomachic, diuretic.

Use. Made into tea; it is used as diluent in febrile diseases, seldom used in substance.

Dose. Of the powder, grs. x to ℈ij.

MENTHA PIPERITA. Peppermint.

Stomachic, carminative.

Use. Vide under Oleum Menthæ Piperitæ.

Dose. Grs. x. to ʒj; scarcely ever in substance.

MENTHA VIRIDIS. Spearmint.

Stomachic, carminative.

Use. Vide under Oleum Menthæ Viridis. An infusion of it is a good diluent in febrile diseases.

Dose. Grs. x to ʒj; scarcely ever used in substance.

MENYANTHES. Buck Bean. (*M. trifoliata.*)

Tonic, diuretic, purgative; in large doses emetic.

Use. In intermittents, arthritic and chronic rheumatic affections, and in cachectic and herpetic diseases.

Dose. ℈j to ʒj of the dried leaves powder; f℥j to f℥jss of the infusion. (Menyanth. fol. sic. ℥ss Aquæ Oss.)

MEZEREUM. Mezereon Bark. (*Daphne mezereum.*)

Stimulant, diaphoretic, in large doses emetic.

Use. In venereal diseases, but its efficacy is doubtful. It is sometimes useful in the sequelæ of syphilis; in chronic rheumatism, lepra and scrofulous

swellings; and chewing frequently thin slices of the recent root has been found useful in palsy of the tongue; externally, the fresh bark soaked in vinegar is useful for keeping open issues.

Dose. Of the powder, gr. j, gradually increased to grs. x.

MISTURA AMMONIACI. Mixture of Ammoniac. (Ammoniaci ℥v, Aquæ Oj. Rub the ammoniacum, adding the water gradually, until they are perfectly mixed.)

Use. The same as of the ammoniacum.

Dose. f℥ss to f℥j united with ipecacuanha, tincture of squills, &c.

Incomp. Bichloride of mercury, acetate of potassa, oxymel, ether, spirit of nitric ether.

MISTURA AMYGDALÆ. Almond Mixture. (Confectionis Amygdalæ ℥ijss, Aq. Destillatæ Oj. Rub together, adding the water by degrees, and strain.) Or, take of Sweet Almonds ℥ss, powdered Gum Arabic ℥ss, sugar ℥ij, Distilled Water, ℥viij. Macerate the almonds in water, and having removed their external coat, beat them with the gum Arabic and sugar, in a marble mortar, till they are thoroughly mixed; then rub the mixture with the distilled water gradually added, and strain.

Demulcent, cooling; if the bitter almond be used, sedative.

Use. In catarrh, gonorrhœa, strangury, hectic fever.

Dose. f℥ss to Oss, ad libitum.

Incomp. Acids, and all acidulous salts, spirit, tinctures, spirits of nitric ether, and common pump water.

MISTURA ASSAFŒTIDÆ. Mixture of Assafœtida. (Assafœtidæ ℥v, Aquæ Oj. Rub together, adding the water by degrees.)

The same as of the gum resin.

Use. In hysteria; and in spasmodic and convulsive affections, when pills cannot be swallowed. As a clyster in the irritations of the bowels which occur during dentition, and those produced by ascarides and in ischuria.

Dose. fʒj to fʒss frequently repeated during a paroxysm of hysteria, or the continuance of spasm.

MISTURA CRETÆ. Chalk Mixture. (Cretæ p. ʒss, Sacchari pur. ʒiij, Mist. Acacia fʒjss, Aquæ Cinnamomi fʒxviij. Mix.)

Antacid, absorbent.

Use. In acidities of the stomach, particularly those attending dentition, provided the bowels be kept open; in diarrhœas, united with opium and catechu.

Dose. fʒj to fʒij every three or four hours, or after every liquid motion.

MISTURA FERRI COMPOSITA. Compound Mixture of Iron. (Myrrhæ cont. ʒij, Potassæ Carb. ʒj. Aq. Rosæ fʒxviij, Ferri Sulph. cont. ℈ijss. Spir. Myristicæ fʒj, Sacch. pur. ʒij. Rub together the myrrh, carbonate of potassa, and sugar; then add, while triturating, the rose-water, the spirit of nutmeg, and, lastly, the sulphate of iron. Pour the mixture directly into a glass bottle, and stop it close.)

Tonic, emmenagogue.

Use. In all cases in which preparations of iron are useful; particularly in hysteria and chlororis, depending on weak arterial action, after unloading the stomach and bowels.

Dose. fʒj to fʒij twice or three times a day.

Incomp. Acids, vegetable astringents.

MISTURA GLYCYRRHIZÆ COMPOSITA. Brown Mixture. (Liquorice, Gum Arabic, and sugar āā ʒss. water fʒxii rubbed together; add Tinct. Opii Camph. fʒij, Vin. Antim. fʒj. Sp. Eth. Nit. fʒss)

Demulcent, narcotic, expectorant.
Use. A popular cough mixture.
Dose. A tablespoonful, p. r. n.
MONARDA. Horsemint. (*M. punctata.*)
Stimulant, carminative.
Use. In flatulent colic, and sick stomach.
MORPHIA. Morphia.
Narcotic, excitant.
Use. Chiefly to prepare the more soluble salts. Dissolved in oil, and rubbed upon the skin, it produces narcotic effects.
MORPHIÆ ACETAS. Acetate of Morphia.
Narcotic.
Dose. From $\frac{1}{8}$ of grain to gr. $\frac{1}{4}$: endermically, gr. ss to grs. iij to the skin, where the cuticle has been removed by a blister.
MORPHIÆ MURIAS. Muriate of Morphia.
As a narcotic, it is preferable to the acetate.
Dose. Gr. $\frac{1}{6}$.
MORPHIÆ SULPHAS. Sulphate of Morphia.
Powerfully narcotic and sedative.
Use. In all cases requiring the use of opium.
Dose. From gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{3}$.
*** It is distinguished from sulphate of quinia, which it resembles, by becoming red when treated with concentrated nitric acid.
MOSCHUS. Musk.
Stimulant, antispasmodic, diaphoretic.
Use. In spasmodic affections, as hysteria, singultus, pertussis, trismus, and epilepsy. In typhus attended with subsultus tendinum; in cholera it checks the vomiting; and it arrests the progress of gangrene. It raises the pulse, and excites the nervous system without heating.
Dose. Grs. ij to ʒss, every three or four hours.
MUCILAGO ACACIÆ. Mucilage of Gum Arabic.

(℥iv of Pulv. Acacia to Oss Boiling Water,) ℥ss of gum in each f℥—f℥ss sufficient for a ℥vi or ℥viij mixture.

MUCILAGO TRAGACANTHÆ. Mucilage of Tragacanth. (Gummi Astragali Tragacanthæ Triti ʒij, Aq. Bull. f℥viij. Macerate for twenty-four hours, then triturate till the gum is dissolved, and press through linen cloth.)

Use. In pharmaceutical purposes.

MUCUNA. Cowhage. (*M. pruriens.*)

Vermifuge.

Dose. Mixed with molasses, a teaspoonful to a tablespoonful every morning for three days, followed by a cathartic.

MYRISTICA. Nutmegs, Mace, and the Essential Oil. (*M. moschata.*)

Stimulant, stomachic, narcotic in large doses.

Use. To relieve nausea and vomiting, and to check diarrhœa; but chiefly to give flavor to other remedies. Being narcotic, they are hurtful in apoplectic and paralytic habits.

Dose. Of the nutmeg and mace, grs. v to ℈j; of the oil, ♏ij to ♏vj.

MYRRHA. Myrrh. (*Balsamodendron myrrha.*)

Stimulant, expectorant.

Use. In cachectic complaints, humoral asthma, chronic catarrh and phthisis pulmonalis unattended by hectic or much active inflammation.

Dose. Grs. x to ʒj in powder, united with nitre, camphor, sulphate of potassa, sulphate of zinc, or of iron.

NAPTHA. Petroleum.

Use. A stimulating antispasmodic and sudorific, given in disorders of the chest, especially in the West Indies; for the tape-worm in Germany, by mixing one part petroleum with one and a half parts Tinct. As-

safœtida, of which 40 drops are given three times a day. Latterly recommended highly in the cure of consumption. Also in cutaneous diseases.

Dose. Mix ℈j naptha, suspended by a small quantity of boiling alcohol, in ℥iv simple syrup, and give a teaspoonful every fifteen minutes till expectoration is fully established. Mix ℈iij naptha with ℈xxx lard and supply in tinea, psoriasis, &c.

British oil is made by mixing the following ingredients:—℞. Olei Terebinth. f℥viij. Olei Lini f℥viij, Olei Succini f℥iv, Olei Juniperi f℥iv, Petrolei Barbadeus f℥iij, Petrolei American (Seneca Oil) ℥j. Mix.

NUX VOMICA. Vide Strychnos.

OLEUM AMYGDALÆ. Oil of Almonds. (Expressed from both sweet and bitter almonds.) ℥xvj of almonds yield ℥v of oil.

Demulcent, emollient.

Use. In catarrh and coughs, united with water by means of mucilage and sugar, or a few drops of liquor ammoniæ. An injection composed of oil of almonds f℥iv, and solution of subacetate of lead ♏viij, is said to be useful at the commencement of gonorrhœa.

Dose. f℥ss to f℥j, Oil of bitter almonds ¼ of a drop to a drop, on account of the hydrocyanic acid it contains.

OLEUM ANISI. Oil of Anise.

Stimulant, carminative.

Use. In flatulent colic.

Dose. ♏v to ♏xv, rubbed up with sugar and camphor mixture.

OLEUM ÆTHEREUM. Ethereal Oil. Heavy Oil of Wine.

An ingredient of Hoffman's anodyne.

OLEUM CAJUPUTI. Oil of Cajuput.

Powerfully stimulant.

Use. In epilepsy, palsy, chronic rheumatism, spasmodic affections of the stomach and bowels, cholera. Mixed with Olive oil, it is used externally in gout and rheumatism; also for toothache.

Dose. One to five drops in emulsion or on sugar.

OLEUM CARUI. Oil of Caraway.

Stimulant, carminative.

Use. In flatulent colic, and as an adjunct to purgative pills.

Dose. ♏j to ♏x.

OLEUM CARYOPHYLLI. Oil of Cloves.

Use. The same as Cloves.

Dose. ♏j to ♏iv.

OLEUM CHENOPODII. Oil of Wormseed.

Anthelmintic.

Dose. Four to eight drops for a child, repeated morning and evening for three or four days, and then followed by a brisk cathartic.

OLEUM CINNAMOMI. Oil of Cinnamon.

Powerfully stimulant, stomachic.

Dose. ♏j to ♏iij on sugar.

OLEUM COPAIBÆ.

Dose. Ten or fifteen drops in emulsion.

OLEUM CUBEBÆ. Oil of Cubebs.

Stimulant, diuretic.

Use. The same as the cubebs; but less efficacious in gonorrhœa.

OLEUM FŒNICULI. Oil of Fennel Seeds.

Use. The same as of the seeds.

Dose. ♏ij to ♏xx.

OLEUM GAULTHERIÆ. Oil of Partridge Berry.

Use. To cover the taste of other medicines.

OLEUM HEDEOMÆ. Oil of Pennyroyal.

Use. As a stimulant in flatulent colic and sick stomach, and to impart flavor to mixtures.

Dose. Two to ten drops.

OLEUM JUNIPERI. Oil of Juniper.

Stimulant, carminative, diphoretic, diuretic.

Use. In dropsies; advantageously added to digitalis when it is given in the form of pills.

Dose. ℥ij to ℥x or more, rubbed up with sugar or mucilage and water.

OLEUM LAVANDULÆ. Oil of Lavender.

Stimulant.

Use. In hysteria and nervous headache.

Dose. ℥j to ℥v on a lump of sugar.

OLEUM LINI. Linseed Oil.

Demulcent, emollient, laxative.

Use. It has been given with advantage in ileus, when purgatives have failed; but it is chiefly used in the form of clyster, in flatulent colic, attended with costiveness; and in abrasions of the rectum; externally in burns and wounds.

Dose. f℥ss to f℥j; in clysters, f℥iij to f℥vj.

OLEUM MENTHÆ PIPERITÆ. Oil of Peppermint.

Stimulant, antispasmodic, carminative.

Use. In cramp of the stomach and flatulent colic.

Dose. ℥j to ℥iij rubbed up with sugar or mucilage.

OLEUM MENTHÆ VIRIDIS. Oil of Spearmint.

Stimulant, carminative.

Use. In flatulence and anorexia.

Dose. ℥j to ℥v, on a lump of sugar.

OLEUM MONARDÆ. Oil of Horsemint.

Use. A powerful rubefacent; also a stimulant and carminative.

OLEUM MORRHUÆ. Cod Liver Oil. (A fish oil obtained from several fishes belonging to the genus *Gadus*, by exposing to the sun the livers, cut in slices, and collecting the oil that runs out. That which runs out first resembles olive oil, and is called yellow cod liver oil. If the livers are in a state of

putrefaction, the oil becomes of a chesnut-brown color.)

Diuretic, alterative, slightly diaphoretic.

Use. Used extensively in scrofula, rickets, rheumatism, chronic cutaneous diseases, chorea, tubercles, atrophy. A fashionable remedy of late in incipient phthisis. Its chief virtue is probably owing to its nutritive properties.

Dose. ʒij to ʒiv two or three times a day; to children ʒj, with lemon syrup, coffee or sugar and water. Externally in cases of ulcer, fistula, &c.

OLEUM MYRISTICÆ. Oil of Nutmeg.

OLEUM OLIVÆ. Olive Oil.

Demulcent, emollient, gently laxative.

Use. In catarrhs and pulmonary complaints; in emulsion with mucilage; in a simple state when acrid matters are taken into the stomach; externally it has been advantageously used as a friction in plague; as an injection in gonorrhœa; an adjunct to clysters in dysentery and abrasions; and in the formation of ointments and plasters.

Dose. fʒj to fʒij triturated with mucilage, or mixed with water by means of a few drops of liquor potassæ or liquor ammoniæ.

OLEUM ORIGANI. Oil of Origanum.

Stimulant, narcotic.

Use. Scarcely ever given internally; a drop of it put into a carious tooth relieves the pain of toothache.

OLEUM PIMENTÆ. Oil of Pimento.

Stimulant.

Use. In debilities of the stomach, colic, and tympanitis.

Dose. ♏iij to ♏v, rubbed with sugar.

OLEUM RICINI. Castor Oil. (Bruise the castor seeds, previously decorticated; then express the

oil without the application of heat.) ℥xiv of the seeds yield about f℥iij of oil.

Purgative.

Use. In all cases where stimulant purgatives would be hurtful; particularly in dysentery, colica pictonum; calculous complaints and ileus; and, as it operates very quickly, in spasmodic affections. It is an excellent purge at all times for children, women in child-bed, and after surgical operations in which the viscera are at all concerned. It is also a good adjunct to clysters.

Dose. f℥ss to f℥iss, either floated on a little water, and covered with a small quantity of brandy, or in the following draught: ℞. Olei ricini f℥ss, mucilaginis q. s. tere optime, et paullatim adde, aquæ destillatæ f℥j, spir. lavendulæ comp. ♏xx, syr. tolutani f℥ss. Misce.

OLEUM ROSMARINA. Oil of Rosemary.

Stimulant.

Use. In nervous complaints.

Dose. ♏ij to ♏vj rubbed up with sugar.

OLEUM SABINÆ. Oil of savine.

Stimulant, emmenagogue; externally vesicant.

Use. In the same cases for which the plant is employed.

Dose. ♏ij to ♏vj.

OLEUM SASSAFRAS. Oil of Sassafras.

Stimulant, sudorific, diuretic.

Use. In scorbutus, chronic rheumatism, cutaneous diseases. An external application (℥j to ℥j Ol. Oliv.,) useful in indurated mammæ of parturient women.

Dose. ♏ij to ♏x rubbed with sugar.

OLEUM SUCCINI. Oil of Amber.

Stimulant, antispasmodic, diuretic, rubefacient.

Use. In hysteria, epilepsy, and deficient menstruation; externally in paralysis, and chronic rheuma-

tism of the joints. The following is recommended as a friction in tic douloureux: ℞. Ol. succini f℥j, tinct. opii, f℥ss. Misce.

Dose. ♏v to ♏xij rubbed up with mucilage.

OLEUM SUCCINI OXIDATUM. Oxidated Oil of Amber. (Olei Succini f℥j, Acidi Nitrici f℥iijss. Put the oil of amber in a glass vessel, and gradually drop the acid into it, at the same time stirring the mixture with a glass rod. Let it stand for thirty-six hours, then separate the supernatant resinous matter from the acid fluid beneath, and wash it repeatedly, first with cold, and lastly, with hot water, till the acid taste be removed.)

Use. Recommended as a substitute for musk, to which it is analogous in its properties.

OLEUM TEREBINTHINÆ. Oil of Turpentine.

Stimulant, diuretic, sudorific, anthelmintic, rubefacient.

Use. In chronic rheumatism, lumbago, and sciatica; and in passive uterine hemorrhages; dropped into the ear in deafness from defect of wax; applied to indolent tumours; and in embrocation, in rheumatism and bruises. It is given in very large doses, alone, or united with honey, against the tænia solium, which it brings away entire, dead, after two or three doses.

Dose. ♏x to f℥j in the first cases; but for the expulsion of tænia f℥ss to f℥ij.

OLEUM TIGLII. Croton Oil.

A powerful hydragogue purgative, acting generally in moderate doses without pain, but in large doses excites vomiting and severe griping pain. A drop placed on the tongue, in a comatose state, will usually operate.

Use. In constipation and torpor of the intestines—in dropsy, apoplexy, mania, coma, inflammation of the brain, hydrocephalus, and whenever powerful revul-

sion from the head is indicated. Externally, as a revellent, or counter-irritant, producing a pustular eruption in twelve hours after the first friction—in rheumatism and gout, phthisical affections, incipient phthisis, and in the neuroses, as palsy, hooping-cough, spasmodic asthma.

Dose. $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$ drop every two or three hours, in emulsion or pill. Externally, four to six drops may be rubbed in twice a day. If the skin be very sensitive, mix it with an equal portion of some fixed or volatile oil.

OLEUM VALERIANÆ. Oil of Valerian.

Dose. Four or five drops.

ONION. Garden Onion. (*Allium Cepa.*)

Stimulant, diuretic, expectorant, rubefacient.

Dose. A teaspoonful of juice, with sugar, in non-inflammatory catarrhs of children.

OPIUM. Opium.

Stimulant in small doses, but in larger narcotic, antispasmodic, diaphoretic, sedative, anodyne; externally, its stimulant effects are considerable, but soon followed by its narcotic.

Use. In all painful affections, where the inflammatory diathesis is not very considerable; in diarrhœa and dysentery; intermittents; in typhus, in smaller doses as a cordial, in larger to allay irritation and produce sleep; cholera and pyrosis: in rheumatism when inflammatory fever is not present; retrocedent gout; aud in convulsive and spasmodic diseases. When combined with calomel, in inflammation, after blood-letting, and in syphilis, as well as to arrest the progress of gangrene. It is employed in a watery solution, containing gr. ij in f℥j of water, as an injection in gonorrhœa and spasmodic stricture, as an adjunct to clysters in diarrhœa; and by friction, united with oil in tetanus and other spasms.

Dose. Gr. ¼ to gr. ss to produce its stimulant effects; gr. j to grs. ij, is narcotic; but in spasmodic complaints, it has been given to a very great extent.

Incomp. Lime-water, alkaline carbonates, bichloride of mercury, nitrate of silver, sulphates of zinc, copper, and iron, infusion of yellow bark, astringent infusions and decoctions, solutions of catechu and of kino; acetates of lead.

*** When opium has been taken as a poison, the stomach should be first evacuated by the stomach-pump, worked with infusion of yellow bark, or by emetics containing very little water, and after the whole of the opium has been evacuated, aromatic stimulants given, and mustard cataplasms applied externally.

As the dose of opium varies much according to circumstances, and as the quantities vary in pharmaceutical preparations, we have thought it advisable to insert the following table of proportions for reference:

OPIUM. *Dose.* ¼ of a grain to 2 grs. or more.

Acetum Opii (Black drop) contains 1 gr. Opium to ℥vii.

Confectio Opii contains 1 gr. Opium in grs. xxxvi.

Morphia. 1-6th of a gr. equivalent to gr. j. Opium.

Morphia Acetas. 1-6th of a gr. equivalent to gr. j. Opium.

Liquor Morphiæ Acetatis. 1-6th gr. Morphia in ℥ v.

Morphiæ Murias. Same as Morphia.

Morphiæ Sulphas. Same as Morphia.

Pilulæ Calomelanos et Opii. 1 gr. Opium to iij grs. Calomel.

Pilulæ Opii. 1 gr. Opium in each pill.

Pilulæ Plumbi Opiatæ. One half gr. Opium in each.

Pilulæ Saponis Compositæ. 1 gr. Opium in grs. v.

Pulvis Ipecacuanhæ et Opii. 1 gr. Opium in grs. x.

Tinctura Opii Laudanum.) 1 gr. Opium in ♏ xix.
Tinctura Opii Camphorata (Paregoric.) 1 gr. Opium in f℥ss.
Tinctura Opii Acetata. 1 gr. Opium in ♏xx.
Trochisci Glycyrrhiza et Opii. One-tenth gr. in each.
Vinum Opii. Same as Tincture.

ORIGANUM. Common Marjoram. (*O. vulgare.*)

Tonic, stomachic, emmenagogue?

Use. In debilities of the stomach: scarcely ever used.

Dose. Grs. x to ℈j in powder.

ORBANCHE VIRGINIANA. Beech drops. Cancer-root.

A parasite on the root of the beech. Astringent.

OXYMEL SCILLÆ. Oxymel of Squill. (Melis lbiij, Aceti Scillæ Oij. Evaporate in a glass vessel, over a sand-bath, to a proper consistence.) The boiling is hurtful, destroying the acrimony on which the virtue of the squill depends.

Expectorant, diuretic, aperient; in large doses emetic.

Use. In humoral asthma, chronic coughs, dropsy; to excite vomiting in pertussis.

Dose. f℥ss to f℥ij in cinnamon water, or any other aromatic water.

PANAX. Ginseng. Root of (*P. quinquefolium.*)

Demulcent. The Chinese panacea.

PAPAVER. White Poppy Capsules. (*P. somniferum.*)

Relaxant, anodyne.

Use. Externally as a fomentation (℥iv of the dried heads being bruised and boiled in Oiv of water to Oij,) to inflamed or ulcerated parts. The addition of a little distilled vinegar aids the narcotic power of the decoction.

PAREIRA. (*Pareira brava.*)

Tonic Aperient. Diuretic.

Use. In irritable bladder.
Dose. Grs. xxx to ʒj.
Tincture (one part to five of alcohol) fʒj.
PETROSELINUM. Parsley Root. (*P. Sativum.*)
Aperient, diuretic.
Use. In nephritic and dropsical affections—given in infusion.
PHOSPHAS SODÆ. Phosphate of Soda.
Purgative.
Use. In all cases where the bowels require to be opened. When dissolved in broth made without salt, the taste of the phosphate is not perceived.
Dose. ʒj to ʒij.
Incomp. Alum, chalk, and all salts with an earthy base.
PHYTOLACCÆ BACCÆ ET RADIX. Poke Berries. Poke Root. (*P. decandra.*)
Emetic, purgative, alterative, and narcotic. A narcotico-acrid poison.
Use. The juice, evaporated to an extract, is employed as an escharotic by cancer doctors. As an alterative in small doses in chronic rheumatism. As an ointment in psora, tinea capitis, and other cutaneous diseases.
Dose. As an emetic, from grs. x to grs. xxx. As an alterative, from gr. i. to grs. v.
PILULÆ ALOES. Aloetic Pill. (Aloes Socotrinæ, Saponis sing. partes æquales, q. s.)
PILULÆ ALOES COMPOSITÆ. Compound Aloetic pills. (Aloes contrite ℔j, Ext. Gentianæ ℥ss, Olei Carui ♏xl, Syr. q. s.)
Dose. Grs. v. to xx.
PILULÆ ALOES CUM ZINGIBERE. Pills of Aloes and Ginger. (Aloes Hepat. ʒj, Rad. Zingib. in Pulv. tritæ ʒj, Saponis Hispanici ℥ss, Ol. Essent. Menthæ Pip. ʒss.)
In their operation these three are alike, warm stomachic, purgative.

Use. In habitual costiveness.

Dose. Grs. x. to ℈j made into pills.

PILULÆ ALOES ET MYRRHA. Aloetic pills with Myrrh. (Aloes ʒij, Croci Stigmatum, Myrrhæ sing. ʒj, Syr., q. s.)

Cathartic, emmenagogue.

Use. In chlorotic, hypochondriacal, and cachectic habits, to stimulate and open the bowels.

Dose. Grs. x to ℈j made into pills

PILULÆ ALOES ET ASSAFŒTIDÆ. Aloetic and Assafœtida Pills. Aloes Socotor., Conf. Rosæ, Assafœtidæ, Saponis, sing partes æquales, q. s. Purgative; stomachic, anodyne.

Use. In dyspepsia attended with flatulence and costiveness; hysteria; amenorrhœa.

Dose. Grs. x in pills twice a day; or at bed-time.

PILULÆ ALOES ET FERRI. Pills of Aloes and iron (Sulph. Ferri grs. xxxvj. Aloes Barb. grs. xxiv, Pulv. Aromat. grs. lxx, Conf. Rosæ q. s. ft. pilulæ xlviij.)

Use. An excellent combination, of a tonic and purgative. 1-3 pills.

PILULÆ ASSAFŒTIDÆ. Compound pills of Assafœtida. (Assafœtida, Galbani, Myrrhæ, sing. ʒiij, Conf. Rosæ, q. s.)

Use. In hysteria and other nervous affections.

Dose. Grs. v to grs. x.

PILULÆ CALOMELANOS ET OPII. Pills of Calomel and Opium. (Calomel gr. xxiv, Opium gr. viij. Conserve of Roses, a quantity sufficient to make a mass to be divided into twelve pills.)

Use. For rapidly bringing the habit under mercurial influence.

PILULÆ CATHARTICÆ COMPOSITÆ. Compound Cathartic Pills. (Take of Comp. Extract of Colocynth ʒss, Ext. Jalap. Calomel, āā ʒiij, Gamboge ℈ij. M., ft. pil. No. 180.)

Use. In constipation, and hepatic congestion. A most useful pill.

Dose. 3 pills.

PILULÆ COPAIBÆ. Pills of Copaiba. (℞. Copaiba ℥ij, Magnesia ℥j. Mix, and set aside till it concretes into a mass, which is to be divided into 200 pills.)

Use. In gonorrhœa and affections of the mucous membrane. 2-6 pills.

PILULÆ DIGITALIS ET SCILLÆ. Pills of Foxglove and Squill. (Digitalis, Squill, of each ℈j, Aromatic Electuary ℈ij. Make into xx pills.)

Diuretic.

Use. In dropsy. 1 or two pills.

PILULÆ FERRI CARBONATIS. Vallet's Iron pills.

Use. In chlorosis, &c.

Dose. 10 to 30 grs. in 24 hours.

PILULÆ FERRI COMPOSITÆ. Compound pills of Iron. (Myrrhæ cont. ℥ij, Sodæ Carbon. Ferri Sulphatis, Sacch. sing. ℥j.)

Tonic, emmenagogue.

Use. In dyspepsia and chlorosis.

Dose. Grs. x to ℈j in pills, twice or thrice a day.

PILULÆ FERRI IODIDI. Pills of Iodide of Iron. (Sulphate of Iron ℥j, Iod. Potas. ℈iv, Tragacanth 10grs. Sugar ℥ss. mix with Syrup. Form 40 pills.) Each pill contains about ½ gr. iodide of iron.

PILULÆ HYDRAGYRI CHLORIDI MITIS. Calomel pills. (Calomel ℥ss, Gum Arabic ℥j, Syrup. q. s. Make 240 pills.) 1 gr. Calomel in each pill.

PILULÆ OPII. Opium pills. (Opium powder ℥j, Soap 12 grs. Make sixty pills.)

Each contains 1 gr. Opium.

PILULÆ FERRI SULPHATIS. Pills of Sulphate of Iron. (Sulph. of Iron grs. xxiv, Ext. of Taraxa-

cum ʒj, Cons. of Roses grs. xxiv. Make into xxiv pills.)

Use. As a tonic, in dyspepsia connected with a torpid state of the liver.

PILULÆ GALBANI COMPOSITÆ. Compound Galbanum Pills. (Galbani ʒj, Myrrhæ, Sagapenii, sing. ʒiss, Assafœtida ʒiv, Syrupi q. s.)

Both these forms of pills operate as antispasmodic and emmenagogues.

Use. In chlorosis, hysteria, and hypochondriasis.

Dose. Grs. x to ℈j made into pills, every night at bed-time.

PILULÆ HYDRARGYRI. Mercurial Pills. (Hydrarg. Pur. ʒij, Confect. Rosæ Gallicæ ʒiij, Glycyrrhizæ Rad. cont. ʒj. Rub the quicksilver with the confection until the globules disappear; then add the liquorice-root powder, and beat the whole into a uniform mass.)

Antisyphilitic, alterative; in large doses purgative.

Use. In syphilis, perhaps the best form of the remedy; in some cutaneous diseases and intermittents, attended with visceral and lymphatic obstructions; to purge in jaundice, dropsies and ileus.

Dose. For the former objects, grs. v to grs. x twice a day, united with opium, if the bowels are easily affected; for the latter, grs. xij to ℈j every three or four hours.

PILULÆ QUININÆ SULPHATIS. (Pills of SULphate of Quinine. ℞. Sulph. Quin. ʒj, Gum Arabic ʒij, Syrup q. s. M., ft. 480 pills.)

PILULÆ RHEI. Rhubarb Pills. (Rhubarb in powder ʒij, Acetate of Potassa ʒj, Cons. of Roses ʒss. Make into xliv pills.)

Use. A moderate purgative.

PILULÆ RHEI COMPOSITÆ. Compound Rhubarb Pills. (Rhei in pulv. tritæ ʒj, Aloes ʒvj, Myrrhæ

℥iv, Saponis ℥j, Ol. Carui ℥ss, Syrupi q. s. Beat them into a mass.)

Laxative, stomachic.

Use. In dyspepsia attended with costiveness.

Dose. Grs. x to ℈j twice a day.

PILULÆ SAPONIS COMPOSITÆ. Compound Pills of Soap. (Opii duri Contriti ℥iv, Saponis ℥ij.) Grs. v contain gr. j of opium.

PILULÆ SCILLÆ COMPOSITÆ. Compound Squill Pills. (Scillæ Recent. exsiccatæ et cont. ℥j. Zingiberis contritæ, ℥ij, Saponis, ℥iij, Ammoniaci contriti, ℥ij, Syr. q. s. Form a mass.)

Expectorant, diuretic.

Use. In asthma and chronic catarrh; as an adjunct to digitalis in hydrothorax, and other dropsies.

Dose. Grs. x to ℈j twice or thrice a day.

PIMENTA. Pimenta Berries. (*Myrtus pimenta.*)

Stimulant, carminative.

Use. Chiefly as a condiment; and as an adjunct to other medicines.

Dose. Grs. v. to ℈ij.

PIPER LONGUM. Long Pepper. Similar to Black Pepper.

PIPER NIGRUM. Black Pepper.

Tonic, antiperiodic, stimulant, carminative.

Use. To check nausea in gouty habits; remove hiccough; and increase excitement in palsy. Steeped in rum it cures ague. A watery infusion of pepper has been found a useful gargle in relaxation of the uvula.

Dose. Grs. x to ℈j, variously combined.

PIX. Pitch.

Stimulant, tonic.

Use. In cutaneous diseases and piles.

Dose. 10 grs. to ℥j in pills; externally as ointment.

PIX BURGUNDICA. Burgundy Pitch.

External rubefacient.

PIX CANADENSIS. Hemlock Pitch.

As a gentle rubefacient, analogous to Burgundy pitch, and employed in the same cases.

PIX LIQUIDA. Tar.

Stimulant, diuretic, sudorific; externally detergent.

Use. Internally in ichthyosis: externally it is applied to foul ulcers, and tinea capitis.

PLANTAGO MAJOR. Plantain.

Refrigerant, diuretic, deobstruent, but feeble.

Used domestically as a dressing for sores.

PLUMBI ACETAS. Acetate of Lead.

Astringent, in weak solutions, cooling and sedative; in strong (ʒj to water fʒvj,) stimulant.

Use. Internally in visceral hemorrhages washed down with water acidulated with distilled vinegar, which seems to prevent its deleterious effects. Externaly, in solution in phlegmonous inflammations, burns, bruises, gonorrhœa, &c.

Dose. Gr. ss to grs. jss made into a pill with gr. ss of opium and crumb of bread. Distilled water must be used for the solution, and a little acetic acid added.

Incomp. Alkalies, earths, acids, alum; borax, soaps, tartarized iron and antimony; lime-water, hard-water, sulphuretted hydrogen.

PLUMBI CARBONAS. Carbonate of Lead.

Astringent, sedative.

Use. Sprinkled on parts affected with local inflammation; in the formation of ointments and plasters.

PODOPHYLLUM PELTATUM. May Apple. Mandrake.

An active and certain cathartic, producing copious liquid discharges, resembling jalap.

Use. In most inflammatory affections, where brisk purging is indicated; also in bilious fevers and hepatic congestions; also in dropsical, rheumatic and scrofulous complaints, in combination with supertartrate of potassa. A substitute for calomel.

Dose. Of the powder root grs. xx. It is also used in the form of an extract.

POLYGALA RUBELLA. Bitter Polygala.

Tonic, laxative, and diaphoretic, according to the dose.

Use. To impart tone to the digestive organs, in the form of infusion.

POLYGONUN PUNCTATUM. Water Pepper.

Stimulant, diuretic, emmenagogue, vesicant.

Dose. Fluid extract 10 to 60 drops.

POPULUS TREMULOIDES. American Poplar.

Tonic, diuretic, febrifuge.

Used in intermittents.

Dose. 4 to 8 grs. of *populin*. The buds of P. balsamifera are often steeped in spirits and applied to bruises, &c. They are balsamic.

POTASSA. Fused Potassa. (Prepared by evaporating the solution of potassa to dryness, in an iron vessel.)

Powerfully escharotic.

Use. For forming issues. It has also been used to remove strictures.

POTASSÆ ACETAS. Acetate of Potassa.

Mildly cathartic, diuretic, deobstruent.

Use. In febrile diseases, dropsies, icterus, and visceral obstructions.

Dose. ℈j to ʒj as diuretic; ʒij to ʒiij open the bowels.

Incomp. Mineral acids, decoction of tamarinds, bichloride of mercury, nitrate of silver, sulphates of soda and of magnesia, hydrochlorate of ammonia, tartrate of potassa.

POTASSÆ BICARBONAS. Bicarbonate of Potassa.

Use. The same as that of the carbonate, but it is less acrid.

POTASSÆ BITARTRAS. Bitartrate of Potassa. Cream of Tartar. (The tartar of wine purified.

Mildly purgative, refrigerant, diuretic.

Use. In ascites proceeding from visceral obstructions; and to open the bowels in inflammatory habits. Dissolved in water, with a small quantity of white wine, some sugar, and lemon-peel, it forms an excellent beverage in febrile diseases, under the name of Imperial.

Dose. ℈j to ʒj combined with ℈j sodæ biboras, to excite the kidneys; to open the bowels, ʒiv to ʒj are required.

Incomp. Alkalies, alkaline earths, mineral acids.

POTASSÆ CARBONAS. Carbonate of Potassa. Salt of Tartar.

Diuretic, antacid, deobstruent.

Use. In dropsy, acidities of the primæ viæ, and glandular obstructions.

Dose. Grs. x to ʒss properly diluted; ℈j dissolved in fʒviij of water, and mixed with fʒiv, of lemon juice, forms an effervescing draught.

Incomp. Mineral acids, borax hydrochlorate and acetate of ammonia, alum, sulphate of magnesia, chloride of calcium, lime, lime-water, all the metallic salts.

POTASSÆ CHLORAS. Chlorate of Potassa.

Refrigerant, diuretic, &c.

Use. In scurvy, scarlatina, &c., and as a wash in cancrum oris.

Dose. Grs. x to xxx.

POTASSÆ NITRAS. Nitrate of Potassa, or Nitre.

Diuretic, refrigerant; in large doses purgative; externally cooling, detergent.

Use. In fevers, dropsies, herpetic eruptions, active hemorrhages, mania. A small piece allowed to dissolve slowly in the mouth often removes incipient cynanche tonsillaris; hence its utility in gargles.

Dose. Grs. x to ʒss. In doses of ʒj it occasions hypercatharsis, bloody stools, and sometimes death.

Incomp. Sulphuric acid, sulphates of soda and magnesia, alum, the metallic sulphates.

POTASSÆ SULPHAS. Sulphate of Potassa.

Purgative, deobstruent.

Use. In the visceral obstructions to which children are liable; and as an adjunct to other purgatives.

Dose. Grs. x to ʒj as a deobstruent; ʒss to ʒvj purge.

Incomp. Nitric and hydrochloric acids, tartaric acid, chloride of calcium, salts of mercury, nitrate of silver, salts of lead.

POTASSÆ TARTRAS. Tartrate of Potassa.

Purgative.

Use. To open the bowels in febrile diseases, mania, and hypochondriasis; and as an adjunct to senna, and the resinous purgatives in solution, the griping effects of which it corrects.

Dose. ʒj to ʒj in solution.

Incomp. Acids; infusion of tamarinds and other acid fruits; chloride of calcium; lime, magnesia, sulphates of soda, of potassa, and of magnesia; nitrate of silver, acetate of lead, and hydrochlorate of ammonia.

POTASSII BROMIDUM. Bromide of potassium.

Use. As Iodide of Potossium, but slower in effect.

POTASSII FERROCYANURETUM. Ferrocyanuret of Potassium.

Sedative, anodyne, diaphoretic, astringent; mostly used in the arts.

Use. In dyspnœa, neuralgia, &c.

Dose. 10 to 15 grs. in solution.

POTASSII IODIDUM. Iodide of Potassium. (Formed by decomposing the Iodide of iron by carbonate of potassa.)

The same as that of iodine; but chiefly as an alterative in secondary syphilis, rheumatism, lepra.

Dose. Of the saturated solution from ♏vj to ♏xx;

of the dry salt from grs. ij to grs. x. See Tinct. Iodin.

Incomp. Acids, metallic salts, not iodides.

POTASSII SULPHURETUM. Sulphuret of Potassium.

Expectorant, diaphoretic; externally detergent.

Use. It has been given in chronic asthma, but without much benefit; chronic catarrh and rheumatism; arthritic cases; hepatic and other cutaneous diseases; and cancer. Its solution is useful as a wash in scabies and tinea capitis. As a bath in the proportion of ℥iv to thirty gallons of water; as a lotion in local cutaneous affections in the strength of ℥j to two quarts of water.

Dose. Grs. ij to grs. x combined with soap or extract of conium, in pills or mixture twice or thrice a day; as an ointment, ℥ss of the sulphuret to ℥j of lard.

Incomp. Acids, acidulous salts, metallic and earthy salts.

PRENANTHES SERPENTARIA. Lion's Foot.

Considered a remedy for the bite of the rattlesnake, &c. A decoction of the root is used internally, and the moistened leaves externally.

PRINOS. Black Alder. (*P. verticillatus.*)

Tonic, astringent, alterative.

Use. Intermittents, diarrhœa, gangrene, chronic and cutaneous eruptions; locally in ill-conditioned ulcers.

Dose. Of the powder, from ℥ss to ℥j; of the decoction, made by boiling ℥ij of the bark with Oiij of water to Oij, from ℥ij to ℥iij; or it may be given in tincture.

PRUNUM. Prunes. (*P. domestica.*)

Cooling, laxative, nutrient.

Use. In costiveness attended with heat and irritation; an article of diet in fever.

PRUNUS VIRGINIANA. Wild-Cherry Bark.

Tonic and sedative.

Use. In debilitated states of the stomach or general system, attended with irritation and nervous excitability. It allays the action of the heart, and is highly useful in the hectic fever of scrofula and consumption. In dyspepsia and intermittents.

Dose. In powder, from ℥ss to ℥j.

PULVIS ALOES CUM CANELLA. Powder of Aloes with Canella. (Aloes Hepaticæ ℔j, Canellæ Albæ ℥iij. Rub them separately into a powder, and mix.)

Warm, cathartic.

Use. In costiveness, but not well adapted to be used as a powder.

Dose. Grs. x to ℈j.

PULVIS AROMATICUS. Aromatic Powder. (Cinnamon, Ginger, āā ℥ij; Cardamon Seeds, Nutmegs, āā ℥j. Rub to fine powder.)

Stimulant, carminative.

Dose. 10 to 30 grs. As a spice plaster over the epigastrium in nausea and vomiting.

PULVIS IPECACUANHÆ ET OPII. Dover's Powder. (Pulv. Ipecac. Pulv. Opii, āā ℥j, Sulphate of Potassa, ℥j. Make a fine powder.)

Use. Anodyne, diaphoretic.

Dose. Grs. v to xv.

PULVIS JALAPÆ COMPOSITUS. Compound Powder of Jalap. (Jalapæ ℥iij, Bitartratis Potassæ ℥vj. Zingiberis ℥ij. Rub them separately to a fine powder, and then mix.)

Purgative.

Use. In costiveness, particularly of children with a tumid belly: in worm cases and in dropsy.

Dose. ℈j to ℈ij for adults; grs. vj to grs. xij for children.

PULVIS RHEI COMPOSITUS. Compound Powder

of Rhubarb. (Magnesia 1 ℔., Powd. Ginger ʒij, Powd. Rhubarb ʒiv. Mix.)

A laxative antacid, in bowel complaints of children.

Dose. ʒss to ʒj for an adult; a child two or three years old, 5 to 10 grs.

PULVIS SCILLÆ. Powder of Squills. (The bulb of Scilla Maritima sliced, dried, and reduced to a powder.) It should be kept in well-stopped phials.

Diuretic, emetic, expectorant.

Use. In the same cases for which the squill pill is employed.

Dose. Grs. iij to grs. vj combined with soap and other substances, in pills or bolus.

PYRETHRUM. Pellitory of Spain. *Anacyclus pyrethrum.*)

Use. Chewed, it excites a copious flow of saliva,—hence it has been found useful in some affections of the head; in strumous swellings of the tonsils; tooth-ache, and palsy of the muscles of the throat. It is also used in infusion as a gargle.

PYRETHRUM PARTHENIUM. Feverfew.

Tonic.

Dose. 3 to 10 grs., three times a day.

QUASSIA. Quassia Wood. (*Simarouba excelsa.*)

Tonic, stomachic.

Use. In intermittents; bilious fever, combined with neutral salts: lienteria and cachexia; in hysteria united with tincture of valerian; and with cretaceous powder and ginger in gout.

Dose. Of the raspings grs. v to ʒss. but infusion and extract are preferable forms of exhibiting it.

QUERCUS. The Oak.

Astringent, tonic. Not much used internally.

Use. As astringent wash, gargle, or injection.

QUINÆ MURIAS. Muriate of Quinine. (Dissolve pure quinine in diluted muriatic acid and evaporate.)

A tonic, better adapted in cases of weak digestive powers than the sulphate; preferred by some to the sulphate in intermittents.

Dose. The same as the sulphate.

QUINÆ SULPHAS. Disulphate of Quinia. (Prepared from yellow cinchona.)

Tonic.

Use. In intermittents and all periodic diseases, as a tonic; also as a febrifuge in bilious remittents, and whenever tonics are indicated; may be used with great advantage endermically where the stomach is irritable.

Dose. Grs. ij to grs. x in any simple bitter infusion.

Incomp. Alkalies and their carbonates, lime-water, salts of baryta, lime, nitrate of silver, and salts of lead.

QUINÆ VALERIANAS. Valerianate of Quinia.

Use. In neuralgia and hemicrania.

Dose. 1 to 2 grs.

QUINIA. See Chinchona.

Incomp. Nitrate of Silver, acetate of lead.

RANUNCULUS. Crowfoot. (*R. bulbosus.*)

Acrid irritant; similar to cantharides.

RESINA. Yellow Resin. (The residue, after the distillation of oil of turpentine.)

Stimulant.

Use. In the composition of plasters and ointments.

RHAMNI. Buckthorn. (Berries and juice of *R. Catharticus.*)

Purgative.

Use. In syrup, added to hydragogue or diuretic mixtures.

Dose. ℈j of recent berries, ʒj of dried, ʒj of juice.

RHEUM. Rhubarb Root. (*R. palmatum.*)

Purgative, stomachic, astringent.

Use. In costiveness, from laxity of bowels, particu-

larly of children, and diarrhœa. It is a useful adjunct to neutral salts and calomel, rendering their operation more easy. Externally the powder is sprinkled over ulcers, to assist their granulation and healing.

Dose. Grs. x to ʒss of the powder to open the bowels; grs. vj to grs. x to act as a stomachic.

RHUS GLABRUM. Sumach. (Fruit of *R. Glab.*)

Astringent and refrigerant.

Used as a gargle.

ROSA. Rose Petals.

Slightly laxative.

ROSMARINUS. Rosemary. (*R. officinalis.*)

Tonic, stimulant, emmenagogue, resolvent.

Use. In nervous headaches, and in chlorosis, under the form of infusion; but it is now scarcely ever used, unless as an adjunct, to give odor to sternutatory powders.

Dose. Of the powder grs. x to ʒss.

RUBIA. Root of Madder. (*R. tinctorum.*)

Emmenagogue, astringent.

Use. In chlorosis, and difficult or scanty menstruation; in the atrophia infantum; but its efficacy is very doubtful.

Dose. Grs. xv to ℈j united with sulphate of potassa, three or four times a day.

RUBUS TRIVIALIS VILLOSUS. Dewberry Root. Blackberry Root.

Astringent and tonic.

Use. In diarrhœa from debility, cholera infantum, chronic dysentery. In all cases where astringents are indicated.

Dose. Of the decoction (ʒj, Ojss water; boiled to Oj,) from fʒj to fʒij three or four times a day. Of the powdered root, grs. xx to grs. xxx.

RUMEX. Duck-root. (*R. Britannica and obtusifolius.*)

Mild astringent, tonic, alterative.

Use. In scrofula and syphilis, externally in skin diseases.

Dose. f℥ij of decoction (℥j dried root to Oj.)

RUTA. The leaves of Rue. (*R. graveolens.*)

Tonic, stimulant, antispasmodic, emmenagogue?

Use. In hysteria and flatulent colic; but chiefly in the form of strong infusion in clysters in the convulsions of children.

Dose. Grs. xv. to ℈ij.

SABADILLA. Sabadilla Seeds. (*Veratrum sabadilla.*)

Cathartic, excitant, anthelmintic.

Use. Seldom internally; used in the form of powder to destroy pediculi. (Recommended by Turnbull in painful rheumatic and neuralgic affections.)

Dose. Gr. ¼ of the extract, grs. ij to grs. vi. of the powder. Tincture used externally.

SABBATIA. American Centaury. (*S. angularis.*)

Tonic.

Use. In autumnal intermittents and remittents.

Dose. Infusion of ℥j to Oj water, f℥ij every two hours.

SABINA. Savine Leaves. (*Juniperus sabina.*)

Stimulant, diaphoretic, emmenagogue, anthelmintic, escharotic.

Use. In amenorrhœa, with a languid pulse, but they require to be cautiously administered; in worms, rheumatism, and gout. Externally, the powder is applied to old ulcers, carious bones, &c.; and the infusion, as a lotion, to gangrene, scabies, and tinea capitis.

Dose. Grs. v to grs. x of the powder.

SACCHARUM. Sugar.

SACCHARUM LACTIS. Sugar of Milk.

SAGAPENUM.

Antispasmodic, emmenagogue, inferior to assafœtida.

Dose. Grs. x to ʒss in pills.

SAGO. Sago. (*Sagus Rumphii.* A modification of starch, containing traces of chloride of sodium.)

SALICINA. Salicine.

Tonic.

Use. In intermittents, and in all cases where tonics are indicated. Its effects are analogous to those of quinine, but not much used.

Dose. Grs. iv to grs. vi every three hours in intermittents. In other cases, gr. j. to grs. iij, three or four times a day.

SALIX CORTEX. Willow Bark. (*S. alba.*)

Tonic, astringent.

Use. In intermittents and remittents; debilities of the intestinal canal; convalescence; and in hectic and phthisis.

Dose. ℈j to ʒj of the powder; or fʒjss of the decoction, made with ʒij of the bark, in Oij water, boiled down to Oj.

Incomp. Solution of isinglass, alkaline carbonates, lime-water, sulphate of iron.

SALVIA. Sage. (*S. officinalis.*)

Tonic, astringent, aromatic.

Use. Mostly as gargle, in infusion, with honey and alum.

SAMBUCUS. (*S. Canadensis.*) Common Elder Flowers, Berries, and Bark.

Flowers diaphoretic, discutient; berries aperient, sudorific; bark purgative, hydragogue, deobstruent in small doses.

Use. The flowers in fomentations, to yield their flavor to water in distillation, and to form a cooling ointment; the berries, or their expressed juice, in febrile diseases, rheumatism, arthritic cases, and the exanthemata; the bark in dropsy and hemorrhoids.

Dose. Of the juice of the berries f℥j to f℥ij; of the bark. grs. v. to ʒss, three times a day.

SANGUINARIA. Blood Root. (*S. Canadensis.*)

An acrid emetic; stimulant, narcotic, diaphoretic, alterative.

Use. It is principally used in chronic catarrh, bronchial affections and pertussis. Combined with antimony or ipecacuanha, it is a useful expectorant.

Dose. As emetic, from grs. x to grs. xx; as an alterative, gr. j to grs. iv. Of the tincture x to xxx drops. This is the best form of administration.

SANTALUM. Red Saunders Wood. (*Pterocarpus santalum.*)

Used for coloring tinctures.

SANTONIN. The active anthelmintic principle in European wormseed.

Used in the form of lozenges with sugar.

Dose. Three or four grs. twice a day, or less to a child.

SAPO. Soap.

Laxative, antacid, antilithic.

Use. In dyspepsia, constipation, lithiasis, &c.

Dose. Five grs. to ʒss, in pill.

Incomp. Acids, earths, earthy and metallic salts.

SARSAPARILLA. (*Smilax officinalis.*)

Diuretic, demulcent.

Use. In the sequelæ of syphilis, when, after a mercurial course, nocturnal pains, enlargement of the joints, and cutaneous ulcerations remain; in scrofula; elephantiasis, or cutaneous affections resembling it; chronic rheumatism; and whenever an alterative is indicated.

Dose. From ℈j to ʒj of the powder, or made into an electuary, three times a day. See Decoction, Syrup, and Ext.

SASSAFRAS. Sassafras Wood and Root. (*Laurus Sassafras.*)

Stimulent, sudorific, diuretic.

Use. In cutaneous diseases; chronic rheumatism; and as an adjunct to the decoction of guaiac, &c.

Dose. See Decoction.

SCAMMONIUM. Scammony. (*Convolvulus scammonia.*)

Drastic, purgative, hydragogue.

Use. In obstinate costiveness, worms, dropsy, in combination with some other cathartic, as aloes, rhubarb, calomel, &c.

Dose. Grs. iii to grs. xv. triturated with sugar or with almonds. Made into an emulsion with milk, the taste cannot be distinguished; but pure virgin scammony is exceedingly scarce.

SCILLA. The bulb of the squill. (*S. maritima.*)

Emetic in large doses; purgative; in small doses expectorant and diuretic. It owes its properties to a peculiar principle, which has been named scillitina.

Use. In pulmonary complaints, after the inflammatory action is reduced; humoral asthma; pertussis; in dropsy; and more useful if combined with a mercurial.

Dose. Gr. j to grs. v of the dried root, powdered, and united with nitre or ipecacuanha; or in pills to produce diuresis, united with the blue pill.

Incomp. Gelatine, lime-water, alkaline carbonates, acetates of lead, nitrate of silver.

SCOPARIUS. Broom Tops. (*Cytisus scoparius.*)

Diuretic.

Use. In dropsies.

Dose. ℈j to ʒj of the powder.

SCROPHULARIA NODOSA. Figwort, pilewort, Celandine.

An old English remedy for piles and scrofulous tumors, in ointment or fomentation.

SCUTELLARIA LATERIFOLIA. Scullcap.

A tonic nervine.
Used in tic douloureux, &c.
Dose. Fluid extract ʒss to ʒj.

SENECIO AURENS. Life-root.
Diuretic, diaphoretic, tonic.
Useful in gravel and uterine complaints; promotes menstruation.
Dose. Fluid extract ʒss to ʒj.

SENEGA. Senega root. (*Polygala senega.*)
Stimulant, expectorant, diaphoretic, diuretic.
Use. In peripneumonia, after the inflammatory action is reduced; humoral asthma, chronic rheumatism; dropsy; croup? The extract of it, with carbonates of ammonia, has been found useful in lethargy.
Dose. Grs. x to ℈j of the powder. Madeira wine, if it can be ordered, covers the taste of the powder.

SENNÆ FOLIA. Senna leaves. (*Cassia acutifolia.*)
Cathartic, hydragogue. (It is apt to gripe.)
Use. In costiveness and dropsy; should always be given with aromatic and saline substances.
Dose. Of the powder, ℈j to ʒj rubbed with crystals of bitartrate of potassa, and united with ginger to prevent griping; but the best form is that of infusion.

SERPENTARIÆ RADIX. Snake Root. (*Aristolochia serpentaria.*)
Stimulant, diaphoretic, diuretic.
Use. In typhoid fevers, and diseases of debility; to assist cinchona in the cure of intermittents: in the exanthemata, and dyspepsia; and externally as a gargle in cynanche maligna.
Dose. Of the powder, grs. x to ʒss; or of the following infusion fʒss every four hours; ℞. Rad. contusi Serpentariæ ʒiv, Aquæ ferv. fʒxij. Macerate in a covered vessel for two hours.

SESAMUM. Benne. (*S. indicum.*)
Laxative, demulcent, nutritious.
Use. As a drink in cholera infantum, diarrhœa, dysentery, catarrh, and affections of the urinary passages.
Dose. One or two green leaves in a tumbler of cool water will render it sufficiently viscid.
SEVUM. Suet.
Used in ointments, &c.
SIMARUBA. The Bark and Wood of *Simaruba officinalis.*
Tonic.
Use. In dysentery, chronic diarrhœa, lienteria, and dyspepsia.
Dose. ʒss to ʒj of the powder; but the infusion is a better form of exhibiting this remedy.
SINAPIS. Mustard Seed. (*S. alba-nigra.*)
Stimulant, diuretic, emetic, rubefacient, laxative.
Use. In dyspepsia; a torpid state of the bowels, and chlorosis. The seeds are swallowed entire or only slightly crushed; a strong infusion of the flour is used to produce vomiting in apoplexy and paralysis: externally, the flour is applied as a cataplasm to the legs and the soles of the feet in typhus and comatose affections.
Dose. ʒj to ʒss; or fʒij of the following infusion ℞. Sinapis pulveris, Armoraciæ rad., sing. ʒij, Aq. ferventis Oij. Infuse in a covered vessel for twelve hours; then strain and add Spir. menthæ piper. fʒij.
SODÆ ACETAS. Acetate of Soda.
Purgative, refrigerant, diuretic.
Use. In cases requiring a mild purgative. Chiefly used for making acetic acid.
Dose. From ℈j to ʒiv in any bland fluid.
Incomp. Carbonate of lime, sulphuric, nitric and hydrochloric acids.

SODÆ BICARBONAS. Bicarbonate of Soda.
Use. The same as that of the carbonate.
Dose. Grs. x to ʒss.
SODÆ BORAS. Borate of Soda. Borax.
Diuretic, emmenagogue.
Use. In nephritic and calculous complaints, depending on an excess of uric acid. As a detergent in aphthous affections of the mouth in children, rubbed up in sugar in the proportion of 1 to 7, or rubbed with honey.
Dose. From grs. xx to grs. xl; or combined with cream of tartar.
SODÆ CARBONAS. Carbonate of Soda.
Antacid, deobstruent.
Use. In dyspepsia, and acidities of the stomach; united with bitters; in uric acid and gravel, in hooping-cough, bronchocele, and in scrofulous affections.
Dose. Grs. x to ʒss twice or thrice a day.
Incomp. Lime, acids, unless as an effervescing draught, hydrochlorate of ammonia, earthy and metallic salts.
SODÆ CARBONAS EXSICCATA. Dried Carbonate of Soda. (The carbonate made to undergo the watery fusion; and, when dry, reduced to powder.)
Antacid, lithontriptic.
Use. In acidity of the stomach; but chiefly in calculus in the kidneys, and other affections of the urinary organs.
Dose. Grs. v to grs. xv, made into pills, with some aromatic powder and soap.
SODÆ ET POTASSÆ TARTRAS. Rochelle Salt.
A mild, cooling purgative.
Dose. ℥ss to ℥j.
SODÆ PHOSPHAS. Phosphate of Soda.
A mild purgative.
Dose. ℥j to ℥ij in gruel or weak broth.

SODÆ SULPHAS. Sulphate of Soda, or Glauber's Salts. (From the salt which remains after the distillation of hydrochloric acid, the superabundant acid being saturated with carbonate of soda.)

Purgative; in small doses diuretic.

Use. In costiveness; in bilious colics largely diluted.

Dose. Of the effloresced salt in powder, ʒiij to ʒvj; of the crystallized salt in solution, ʒvj to ʒxij; its nauseous taste may be corrected by lemon juice or cream of tartar.

Incomp. Carbonas potassæ. Chlorides of calcium and barium, salts of lead, of silver.

SODII CHLORIDUM. Chloride of Sodium. Muriate of Soda, or Sea Salt.

Tonic, purgative, anthelmintic, externally stimulant.

Use. In some cases of dyspepsia and worms; in sea scurvy, and purpura; in large doses to check vomiting of blood; as an ingredient in clysters; a fomentation to bruises; and, added to water, to form a stimulant bath.

Dose. Grs. x to ʒss. In clysters ʒiv to ℥j.

SOLIDAGO. Golden Rod. (*S. odora.*)

Aromatic, stimulant, carminative, diaphoretic.

Use. To relieve pain arising from flatulence; to allay nausea.

SOLUTIO ACETATIS ZINCI. (Solution of Acetate of Zinc. Sulphatis Zinci ʒj, Aq. Destil. f℥x, Solve Acetatis Plumbi ℈iv, Aq. Destil. f℥x. Solve. Mix the solutions, and after they have remained at rest for a little time, filter the mixture. A limpid fluid.)

Astringent.

Use. Externally, as a collyrium in ophthalmia, after the vessels are unloaded; and as an injection in gonorrhœa.

(In this preparation a double decomposition takes place; the sulphate of lead which is formed is in-

soluble, and the acetate of zinc soluble, on which account they are thus easily separated; but when the acetate is intended to be used as an injection in gonorrhœa, the mixture should not be filtrated.)

SPIGELIA. Indian Pink Root. (*S. marilandica.*)

Anthelmintic.

Use. For the expulsion of lumbrici; in the remitting fever of infancy. Its use should be preceded by an emetic, and followed by a warm purgative.

Dose. Grs. x to ʒss of the powdered root, every night and morning, till the worms are expelled; or an infusion combined with senna.

SPIRÆA. Hardback. (*S. tomentosa.*)

Tonic, astringent.

Use. In cholera infantum, diarrhœa, and all cases where a tonic combined with an astringent effect is needed.

Dose. Of the extract, from grs. v to grs. xv; from fʒj to fʒij of the decoction.

SPIRITUS ÆTHERIS NITRICI. Spirit of nitric Ether. Sweet Spirit of Nitre.

Refrigerant, diuretic, antispasmodic, diaphoretic.

Use. In febrile diseases; spasmodic asthma; and dropsies, as an assistant to more active remedies.

Dose. ♏xx to fʒj in any convenient vehicle.

SPIRITUS ÆTHERIS SULPHURICI COMPOSITUS. Compound Spirit of Ether. Hoffman's Anodyne Liquor. (Ætheris Sulph. fʒviij, Spiritus Rectificati fʒxvj, Olei Ætherei fʒiij. Mix.)

Stimulant, antispasmodic.

Use. In typhus fever, hysteria, and to allay irritation in painful diseases; in headaches externally, when the part to which it is applied is kept covered with the hand, in which case it acts as a rubefacient.

Dose. fʒss to fʒij in any convenient vehicle.

SPIRITUS AMMONIÆ. Spirit of Ammonia.

Stimulant, diaphoretic, antispasmodic.

Use. In paralysis, faintings and nervous debilities.

Dose. fʒss to fʒj in water.

SPIRITUS AMMONIÆ AROMATICUS. Aromatic Spirit of Ammonia.

Stimulant, diaphoretic.

Use. In the same cases as the Spirit of Ammonia; it is more grateful and less acrimonious.

Dose. fʒss to fʒj in any convenient vehicle.

Incomp. Acids, acidulous salts, metallic salts, lime-water.

SPIRITUS AMMONIÆ FŒTIDUS. Fetid Spirit of Ammonia.

Stimulant, antispasmodic.

Use. In hysteria, atonic gout, and spasmodic asthma.

Dose. fʒss to ʒj in water.

SPIRITUS CAMPHORATUS. Spirit of Camphor. (Camphoræ ℥iv. Spirit. Rect. Oij.)

Stimulant, anodyne, discutient.

Use. Externally, against rheumatic pains, paralytic numbness, chilblains, gangrene, and for discussing tumours.

Incomp. Water, which precipitates the comphor.

SPIRITUS JUNIPERI COMPOSITUS. Compound Spirit of Juniper.

Stimulant, diuretic.

Use. As an adjunct to diuretic infusion in dropsies.

Dose. fʒj to fℨj.

SPIRITUS LAVENDULÆ.

Use. As a perfume, and to make the following articles:—

Spiritus Lavendulæ Comp., Linimentum Camphoræ Comp.

SPIRITUS LAVENDULÆ COMPOSITUS. Compound Spirit of Lavender (Spir. Lavand. Ojss, Spir. Rosmarini Oss; Cinnamomi cont., Myristica cont. sing. ʒiiss, Pterocarpi cont. ʒv.)

Use. In fainting and chronic debility.
Dose. ♏ xxx to ʒj.
SPIRITUS MENTHÆ PIPERITÆ. Spirit of Peppermint.
Carminative, stimulant.
Use. In nausea, flatulence and faintings.
Dose. fʒss to fʒiij.
SPIRITUS MENTHÆ PULEGII. Spirit of Pennyroyal.
Use. The same as that of spearmint.
Dose. fʒj to fʒiv.
SPIRITUS MENTHÆ VIRIDIS. Spirit of Spearmint.
Carminative, stimulant.
Use. In nausea, flatulence and faintings.
Dose. fʒss to fʒij, in any proper vehicle.
SPIRITUS MYRISTICÆ. Spirit of Nutmeg.
Cordial, carminative.
Use. In faintings, and as an adjunct to griping purgatives.
Dose. fʒss to fʒiv.
SPIRITUS PIMENTÆ. Spirit of Pimento.
Cordial, carminative.
Use. In flatulent colic, atonic gout, &c.
Dose. fʒj to fʒiv.
SPIRITUS PYROXILICUS. Wood Naphtha.
Narcotic, sedative, anti-emetic.
Dose. 10 to 40 drops, three times a day.
SPIRITUS ROSMARINI. Spirit of Rosemary.
Stimulant.
Use. In languors; externally to pains and bruises. A fragrant perfume.
Dose. fʒj to fʒiv.
SPIRITUS VINI GALLICI. Brandy.
SPONGIA. Sponge.

Use. External. For absorbing the acrid discharge from ulcers; suppressing hemorrhages, when the bleeding mouth of the vessel is compressed with it; to form tents for dilating wounds, in which case the sponge is immersed in melted wax, and cooled before being used; for making burnt sponge.

SPONGLÆ USTÆ PULVIS. Burnt Sponge. (The sponge is cut into pieces, burnt to a friable coal in a covered vessel, and rubbed to a powder.)

Tonic, deobstruent, antacid.

Use. In brochocele, scrofulous complaints, and herpetic eruptions.

Dose. ʒj to ʒiij, made into an electuary, with honey and powdered cinnamon.

STANNI PULVIS. Powder of Tin.

Anthelmintic.

Dose. ℥ss in molasses, for several mornings, followed by a cathartic.

STATICE. Marsh Rosemary. (*S. caroliniana.*)

Astringent, antiseptic.

Use. In gargles, in aphthous and malignant sore throat; and internally in chronic dysentery.

STILLINGIA. Queen's Root. (*S. sylvatica.*)

Emetic, cathartic, alterative.

Use. In secondary syphilis, scrofula, &c.

Dose. Powder, 15 to 30 grs., tincture (℥ij to Oj) fʒj. 20 to 40 drops of fluid extract.

STRAMONII SEMINA FOLIA. The Leaves and Seeds of Thorn Apple. (*Datura stramonium.*)

Use. The same as the extracts.

Dose. Seeds gr. j, powdered leaves grs. ij.

STRYCHNIA. Strychnia. An alkali prepared from the Strychnos Nux Vomica.

Use. As a tonic in pyrosis, passive diarrhœa, and leucorrhœa; in cases of partial paralysis not de-

pending on organic disease, especially when caused by carbonate of lead.

Dose. From gr. 1–12 to gr. $\frac{1}{6}$th, in acid solution.

STRYCHNOS IGNATIA. Ignatia Bean. (*Ignatia amara.*)

Tonic, nerve stimulant, virtue depends on strychnia.

Use. In dyspepsia of all grades.

Dose. 5 to 10 drops of fluid extract.

STRYCHNOS NUX VOMICA.

Tonic, stimulant; when taken in large doses, it produces tetanic spasms.

Use. In dyspepsia; gout; rheumatism; and especially in paralysis of the lower extremities.

Dose. From grs. iij to grs. xij.

STYRAX. Storax. (*S. officinale.*)

Stimulant, expectorant.

Use. Seldom used alone, but as an adjunct, chiefly on account of its fragrance and aromatic properties.

Dose. Grs. x to ʒss.

SUCCINUM. Amber.

Use. To afford its essential oil and acid.

SULPHUR PRÆCIPITATUM. Precipitated Sulphur, Lac Sulphuris.

Laxative and alterative; emmenagogue.

Use. In cutaneous affections, and as a laxative in constipation and hemorrhoids.

Dose. ʒj in the form of an electuary, two or three times a day, or combined with magnesia or cream of tartar.

SULPHUR SUBLIMATUM. Sublime Sulphur, Flowers of Sulphur.

Stimulant, laxative, diaphoretic, transpiring through the cutaneous exhalants.

Use. As a laxative in chronic rheumatism, atonic gout, rachitis, asthma, and some pulmonary affections; in hemorrhoidal affections it is the only laxa-

tive that should be employed, united with magnesia or bitartrate of potassa. A specific in itch, and several cutaneous diseases, when either internally or externally exhibited.

Dose. ʒss to ʒij taken night and morning.

SULPHURIS IODIDUM. Iodide of Sulphur. (℞. Iodine ℥iv, Sulphur ℥j. Rub together in a glass mortar till thoroughly mixed. Put the mixture into a matrass, close the orifice loosely, and apply a gentle heat, so as to darken the mass without melting it. When the colour has become uniformly dark throughout, increase the heat so as to melt the iodide; then incline the matrass in different directions; and lastly, allow it to cool, break it, and put the iodide into bottles, which are to be kept well stopped.)

A powerful alterative, especially in lupus, acne and psoriasis.

Use. In cutaneous affections, secondary syphilis, rheumatism, &c. The ointment of iodide of sulphur should be made at first by mixing grs. x of the iodide with ℥j lard: the strength may be gradually increased, as the skin can bear it, until it contains ʒss to the ℥j lard or spermaceti ointment.

SYMPHYTUM OFFICINALE. Comfrey.

Demulcent, astringent.

Dose. ʒij to ʒiv of fluid extract.

SYRUPUS. Simple Syrup. (Sacchari Purif. ℔x, Aquæ Oiij. Dissolve the sugar in the water with a gentle heat.)

Use. To cover nauseous tastes; but it seldom renders medicine more pleasant, and might well be altogether dispensed with. It is the base of most of the other syrups.

N. B. The Syrups should never be kept in a temperature that exceeds 55°. All syrups that contain vegetable mucilage are apt to become ropy and

acescent, or deposite crystals of sugar. They are, therefore, more suitable for the winter season. They should never be prepared in quantities, so as to be kept long on hand.

SYRUPUS ACACIÆ. Syrup of Gum Arabic. (℞. Gum Arabic 8 parts, Sugar 64 parts, Boiling Water 32 parts, Orange-flour Water 1 part. Dissolve the gum in the boiling water, frequently stirring, then add the sugar; boil so as to form a syrup, and strain; when cold, add the orange-flower water.)

SYRUPUS ACETI. Syrup of Vinegar. (Aceti Gallica ℥xj, Sacch. Pur. ℥xiv. Boil them so as to form a syrup.

Refrigerant, antiseptic.

Use. In fevers, diluted with water, as a beverage; and in scorbutus.

Dose. fʒj to fʒij.

SYRUPUS ALLII. Syrup of Garlic. ℞. Of Fresh Garlic sliced ℥vj, Distilled Vinegar Oj, Sugar lbij. Macerate the garlic in the vinegar, in a glass vessel, four days; then express the liquor, and set it by, that the dregs may subside; lastly, add the sugar to the clear liquor, and remove any scum that may form, and strain the solution while hot.

SYRUPUS AMYGDALÆ. Syrup of Almonds. Syrup of Orgeat. (Take of sweet Almonds ℔j, Bitter Almonds, ℥iv Water Oiij, Sugar ℔vj. Having blanched the almonds, rub them in a mortar to a very fine paste, adding, during the trituration, fʒiij of the water and ℔j of the sugar. Mix the paste thoroughly with the remainder of the water; strain, with a strong expression; add the remainder of the sugar to the strained liquor, and dissolve with the aid of a gentle heat. Strain through fine linen, and having allowed it to cool, bottle, cork tightly, and keep in a cool place.)

SYRUPUS AURANTII. Syrup of Orange Peel. (Aurant. Cort. recent. ℥ijss, Aquæ Ferv. Oj, Sacch. Pur. ℔iij. Macerate the peel in the water for twelve hours in a covered vessel; then to the decanted fluid add the sugar.)

Slightly tonic; stomachic.

Use. An elegant adjunct to stomachic draughts and mixtures.

Dose. f℥j to f℥ij.

SYRUPUS IPECACUANHÆ. Syrup of Ipecacuanha. (Ipecacuanha in coarse powder ℥iv, Rectified Spirit Oij, Proof Spirit, Water, of each f℥xiv, Syrup Ovij. Digest the ipecacuanha in the rectified spirit for twenty-four hours, squeeze, and filter. Repeat this process with the proof spirit; and again with the water. Unite the fluids, and distil to ℥xij. Add ℥v of rectified spirit, and then the syrup.)

Expectorant and emetic.

Use. In bronchitis, asthma, croup and catarrh.

Dose. f℥j to f℥ij.

SYRUPUS KRAMERIÆ. Syrup of Rhatany. (Take of Extract of Rhatany ℥ij, Water Oj, Sugar ℔ijss. Dissolve the extract in the water and filter, then add the sugar, remove the scum, and strain while hot.)

Astringent and tonic.

Dose. f℥ss.

Use. In all cases where astringents are indicated.

SYRUPUS LIMONUM. Syrup of Lemons. (Limonis Succi colati Oj, Sacchari Purif. ℔ijss.

Cooling, antiseptic.

Use. To sweeten and acidulate barley-water, and other diluting fluids, in inflammatory and bilious fever. A useful addition to detergent gargles.

Dose. f℥j to f℥ij or more.

SYRUPUS RHEI. Syrup of Rhubarb. (Take of

Rhubarb bruised ℥ij, Boiling Water Oj, Sugar ℔ij. Macerate the rhubarb in the water twenty-four hours, and strain; then add the sugar, and proceed in the manner directed for Syrup. A℔ii.)

SYRUPUS RHEI AROMATICUS. Aromatic Syrup of rhubarb. (Take of rhubarb bruised ℥ijss, Cloves, Cinnamon, bruised, each ℥ss, Nutmeg, bruised ℥ij, Diluted Alcohol Oij, Syrup Ovj. Macerate the rhubarb and aromatics in the diluted alcohol for fourteen days, and strain; then, by means of a water-bath, evaporate the liquor to Oj. And while hot mix it with the syrup previously heated.)

Dose. For an infant f℥j.

SYRUPUS SARSAPARILLÆ COMPOSITUS. Compound Syrup of Sarsaparilla. (Take of Sarsaparilla bruised ℔ij, Guaiacum Wood rasped ℥iij, Hundred-Leaved Roses, Senna, Liquorice Root, bruised, each ℥ij, Oil Sassafras, Oil Anise, each ♏v, Oil of Partridge berry ♏iij, Diluted Alcohol Ox, Sugar ℔viij. Macerate the sarsaparilla, guaicum, roses, senna, and liquorice root in the diluted alcohol, fourteen days; then express and filter. Evaporate the tincture by means of a water-bath to four pints, filter, add the sugar, remove any scum which may form, and strain the solution while hot.)

Dose. f℥ss three times a day.

SYRUPUS SENNÆ. Syrup of Senna. (Sennæ Folior. ℥ijss, Fœniculi contus. ℥x, Mannæ ℥iij, Saccharum Pur. ℥xv, Aquæ Ferv. Oj. Macerate the senna leaves and fennel seeds for twelve hours, strain, adding the manna and sugar to the juice, to form a syrup.)

Purgative.

Use. For the costiveness of children, and persons of a delicate habit of body.

Dose. fʒij to fʒss or more.

SYRUPUS PRUNI VIRGINIANÆ. Syrup of Wild Cherry Bark. (Powdered Bark ʒv, Cold Water Oj, sugar 2 lbs.)

Dose. fʒss.

SYRUPUS SCILLÆ. Syrup of Squill. (Aceti Scillæ Oiij, Sacch. Pur. cont. lbvij.)

Diuretic, expectorant, emetic.

Use. In the same cases as those for which the oxymel is employed; as an emetic, it is given only to children.

Dose. fʒj to fʒij.

SYRUPUS SCILLÆ COMPOSITUS. Compound Syrup of Squill. Hive Syrup. (Take of Squill bruised, Seneka, each ʒiv, Tartrate of Antimony and Potassa gr. xlviij, Water Oiv, Sugar lbiijss. Pour the water upon the squill and seneka, and having boiled to one half, strain and add the sugar; then evaporate to Oiij, and while the syrup is still hot, dissolve in it the tartrate of antimony and potassa.)

Use. In croup, and as an expectorant in pulmonary and catarrhal affections.

Dose. For children ten drops to ʒj.

SYRUPUS SENEGÆ. Syrup of Seneka. (Take of Seneka bruised ʒiv, Water Oj, Sugar lbj. Boil the water with the seneka, to one-half and strain; then add the sugar, remove the scum, and strain.)

A very useful expectorant.

Use. In bronchial and pulmonary affections.

Dose. fʒss to fʒij.

SYRUPUS TOLUTANUS. Syrup of Tolu. (Balsam Tolutani ʒx, Aq. Ferv. Oj, Sacch. Pur. lbijss. Boil the balsam for half an hour in a covered vessel, occasionally stirring; strain when cold, and add sugar to the liquor so as to form a syrup.)

Use. Simply to give its agreeable flavor to draughts, mixtures, and emulsions.

Dose. ʒj to fʒiv.

SYRUPUS ZINGIBERIS. Syrup of Ginger. (Zingiberis concisæ ℥ijss, Aquæ Ferv. Oj, Sacch. Purif. lbijss. To the strained liquor add the sugar, so as to form a syrup.)

Cordial, stomachic, carminative.

Use. As an adjunct to bitter and tonic infusions.

Dose. ʒj to ʒiij.

TABACUM. The Leaves of Tobacco. (*Nicotiana Tabacum.*)

Narcotic, sedative, diuretic, emetic, cathartic, errhine, a violent poison, whether externally applied or taken into the stomach.

Use. In ileus and incarcerated hernia, in the form of clysters of the infusion, or the smoke in dropsy and dysuria; showing it relieves the pain of toothache; and as an errhine, it forms the basis of all the snuffs in common use. The infusion has been used as a lotion in scabies, tinea capitis, and other eruptions, but it is apt to induce sickness.

Dose. See Infusum Tabaci. For clysters, ʒj is infused in Oj of boiling water.

TAMARINDUS. The pulp of Tamarind. (*T. indica.*)

Laxative, refrigerant.

Use. In dysentery and fevers, particularly those attended with an increased secretion of bile, and putrid symptoms. Tamarind whey, made by boiling ℥ij of the fruit with Ojss milk, and straining, is an excellent diluent in fevers.

Dose. ʒss to ʒij often added to senna and to manna.

Incomp. Carbonates, and acetates of potassa and soda; the resinous cathartics; infusum sennæ.

TANACETUM. Leaves of Tansy. (*T. vulgare.*)

Tonic, deobstruent, anthelmintic.

Use. In gout; hysteria, connected with suppression of the menses; in worms, seldom used.

Dose. ʒss to ʒj. It is drunk as a tea by gouty people.

TAPIOCA. Tapioca (fecula of root *Janipha Manihot.*)

A nutritious diet.

TARAXACUM. The root of Dandelion. (*Leontodon taraxacum.*)

Aperient, diuretic, resolvent.

Use. In chronic inflammation, and incipient scirrhus of the liver; chronic derangements of the stomach; dropsy, pulmonary tubercles, and jaundice.

Dose. fʒij of the following decoction three or four times a day: ℞. The full-grown roots sliced ʒiv. water Oij. Boil gently to a pint, strain, and add bitartrate of potassa ʒiij.

Incomp. Infusion of galls, nitrate of silver, bichloride of mercury, acetates of lead, sulphate of iron.

TESTÆ. Oyster Shells (burnt.)

Antacid, absorbent.

Use. Chiefly in the acidities of infancy; and during dentition.

Dose. Grs. x to ʒij.

TINCTURA ACONITI FOLIORUM. Tincture of Aconite Leaves. (Aconite Leaves ʒiv, Dil. Alcohol Oij. Macerate 14 days.)

Dose. 20 to 30 drops.

TINCTURA ACONITI RADICIS. Tincture of Aconite Root. (Aconite Root 1 ℔., Alcohol Oij. Macerate 14 days.)

Dose. ♏v, gradually increased.

TINCTURA ALOES. Tincture of Aloes. (Aloes cont. ʒj, Ext. Glycyrrhizæ ʒiij, Aquæ Ojss, Spir. Rect. Oss. Macerate for fourteen days, and strain.)

Use. The same as the extract of Aloes.

Dose. fʒss to fʒjss.

TINCTURA ALOES ET MYRRHÆ. Compound

Tincture of Aloes. Elixir Proprietatis. (Aloes cont. ℥iv, Croci ℥ij, Tinct. Myrrhæ Oij. Digest fourteen days, and strain.)

Purgative, stomachic, emmenagogue.

Use. To open the bowels in languid cold habits: in chlorosis.

Dose. fʒj to fʒij.

TINCTURA ARNICÆ. Tincture of Arnica. (Arnica Flowers ℥jss, Proof Spirit ʒxij. Digest seven days, express and strain.)

Use. In paralysis, nervous headaches, &c. Externally to sprains, &c.

Dose. ʒss to ʒij.

TINCTURA ASSAFŒTIDÆ. Tincture of Assafœtida. (Assafœtida ℥v, Spir. Rectif. Oij. Macerate for fourteen days, and filter.)

Use. The same as the Assafœtida.

Dose. fʒj. (It becomes turbid when mixed with water.)

TINCTURA BELLADONNÆ. Tincture of Belladonna. (Belladonna Leaves, ℥iv, Dil. Alcohol Oij. Macerate fourteen days.)

Dose. 15 to 30 drops.

TINCTURA BENZOINI COMPOSITÆ. Compound Tincture of Benzoin. (Benzoini ℥iijss, Styracis colati fʒijss, Balsami Tolutani ʒx, Aloes ʒv, Spiritus Rect. Oij. Macerate for fourteen days.)

Stimulant, expectorant, antispasmodic.

Use. In old asthmatic cases; chronic catarrh; phthisis with a languid circulation. It is applied to wounds and languid ulcers, which it stimulates gently, and covers from the action of the air.

Dose. fʒss to fʒij rubbed up with yolk of egg, and any fluid.

TINCTURA BUCHU. Tincture of Buchu. (Buchu

℥ijss, Spiritus Tenuioris mensura ℔j. Macerate for seven days and strain.)

Use. The same as that of the leaves.

Dose. From ʒj to fʒiv.

TINCTURA CAMPHORÆ. Tincture of Camphor. (Camphoræ ℥v, Spir. Rect. Oij. Mix, that the camphor may be dissolved.)

Anodyne.

Use. A useful topical application in rheumatic and other pains.

TINCTURA CANNABIS INDICÆ. Tincture of Indian Hemp. (Ext. Cannabis Ind. ℥ss, [avoirdupois,] Rectified Spirit Oss [Imperial.] Dissolve.)

Dose. ♏20 gradually increased.

TINCTURA CANTHARIDIS. Tincture of the Spanish Fly. (Cantharidis contus. ʒiv, Spir. Ten. Oij.)

Diuretic, stimulant, narcotic.

Use. In gleet, hydrops ovarii, and leucorrhœa; but it is chiefly used as an external application, united with Soap or Camphor Liniment, against rheumatic and other pains.

Dose. ♏x to fʒj.

TINCTURA CAPSICI. Tincture of Capsicum. (Capsici ʒx, Spir. Ten. Oij.)

Stimulant.

Use. In the low stage of typhus, cynanche maligna, and other diseases of debility. In gargles in malignant cynanche.

Dose. fʒss to fʒj or more. fʒij in a gargle of f℥vj.

TINCTURA CAPSICI ET CANTHARIDUM. Tincture of Cayenne Pepper and Blistering Flies. (Cantharidum contusarum ʒx, Capsici ʒj, Alcoholis diluti Oj. Digest for ten days, and filter.)

Stimulant, rubefacient.

Use. As a counter-irritant in deep-seated painful affections.

TINCTURA CARDAMOMI. Tincture of Cardamoms. (Cardam. contus. ℥iijss, Spir. Ten. Oij.)

Use. The same as of the seeds.

Dose. fʒj to fʒij or more.

TINCTURA CARDAMOMI COMPOSITA. Compound Tincture of Cardamom. (Cardamom ʒvi, Caraway ʒij, Cinnamon ʒv, Raisins ℥v, Cochineal ʒj, Dilute Alcohol Oijss. Bruise. Macerate fourteen days.)

Aromatic, carminative.

Dose. fʒj to fʒij.

TINCTURA CASTOREI. Tincture of Castor. (Castorei cont. ℥ijss, Spir. Rectificati Oij. Macerate for fourteen days.)

Tonic, antispasmodic.

Use. In the neuroses, hysteria, and spasmodic affections.

Dose. ♏xx to fʒij or more.

TINCTURA CATECHU. Tincture of Catechu. (Catechu ℥iijss, Cinnam. contusi ℥ijss, Spir. Ten. Oij. Macerate for fourteen days.)

Astringent.

Use. In chronic dysentery and diarrhœa; leucorrhœa, and debilities.

Dose. fʒj to fʒij in wine or some bitter infusion.

TINCTURA CINCHONÆ. Tincture of Cinchona. (Cinchonæ Cordifoliæ cont. ℥viij, Spir. Ten. Oij.)

Use. The same as of the bark; but owing to the quantity required to be exhibited to produce the effect of cinchona, the infusion or decoction is preferred.

Dose. fʒj to fʒiij.

TINCTURA CINCHONÆ COMPOSITA. Compound Tincture of Cinchona. (Cinchonæ Lancifoliæ cont. ℥iv, Aurant. Cort. exsiccati ℥iij, Serpentariæ cont. ʒvj, Croci cont. ʒij, Cocci cont. ʒj, Spirit. Ten. Oij. Macerate for fourteen days, and filter.)

Tonic, antiperiodic, diaphoretic.

Use. The same as the former; but it is more grateful, and therefore more frequently used in dyspepsia, and as an adjunct to disulphate of quinia in agues.

Dose. fʒj to fʒiij.

TINCTURA CINNAMOMI. Tincture of Cinnamon. (Cinnamomi contusi ℥iijss, Spirit. Tenuioris Oij.)

Astringent, stomachic.

Use. As an adjunct to astringent infusions; in chronic diarrhœa and dysentery; in dyspepsia, added to bitter infusions.

Dose. fʒj to fʒij.

TINCTURA CINNAMOMI COMPOSITA. Compound Tincture of Cinnamon. (Cinnam. cont ℥j, Cardam cont. ℥ss, Piperis Longi cont., Zingiberis cont., sing. ℥ijss, Spir. Ten. Oij.)

Use. The same as the simple tincture; but is more cordial, and therefore more useful in languors and weakness.

Dose. fʒj to fʒij.

TINCTURA COLCHICI. Tincture of Colchicum. (Seminum Colchici Autumnalis ℥v, Spiritus Tenuioris Ibij. Macerate for fourteen days, and then strain.)

Use. The same as those of the dried bulb.

Dose. ♏x to ʒj.

TINCTURA COLCHICI COMPOSITA. Compound Tincture of Colchicum. (Colchicum Seeds ℥v, Aromatic Spirit of Ammonia Oij [Imperial.] Macerate seven days.)

Dose. 30 drops to fʒj.

TINCTURA COLOMBO. Tincture of Calumba. (Calumbæ concisæ ℥iij, Spir. Tenuior. Oij. Macerate for fourteen days, and strain.)

Use. The same as of the root; but more easily borne on the stomach than either the powder or the infusion.

Dose. fʒss to fʒiv.

TINCTURA CONII. Tincture of Hemlock. (Conii Fol. siccat. ℥v, Cardamomi contus. ʒj, Spir. Ten. Oij.)

Use. The same as that of the leaves and extract.

Dose. ♏xxx to fʒj.

TINCTURA CUBEBÆ. Tincture of Cubebs. (Cubebæ cont. ℥v, Spiritus Rec. Oij. Macerate for fourteen days, and filter.)

Dose. ʒj to ʒij.

TINCTURA DIGITALIS. Tincture of Foxglove. (Digitalis Fol. exsiccat. ℥iv, Spir. Ten Oij.)

Use. The same as of the leaves. It is, perhaps, the best form under which this powerful remedy can be used, and its virtues longest preserved; but it should be made with recently dried leaves.

Dose. ♏x gradually increased to ♏xx.

TINCTURA FERRI CHLORIDI. Tincture of Muriate of Iron. Ferri Sesquioxidi ℥vj, Acid Hydrochlorici Oj, Spir. Rectificati Oiij. Add the acid to the sesquioxide in a glass vessel, and shake it during three days. Add to the spirit and strain.)

Tonic, antispasmodic.

Use. Besides the cases for which salts of iron are usually employed, this tincture has been found serviceable in dysury, depending on spasmodic stricture of the urethra, in small doses repeated every fifteen minutes, till nausea is produced. It is also applied as a styptic to bleeding vessels in cancerous and loose fungous sores.

Dose. ♏x gradually increased to fʒj.

Incomp. Alkalies, lime-water, magnesia, and their

carbonates; astringent vegetable infusions and decoctions; mucilage of acacia.

TINCTURA GALLÆ. Tincture of the Gall. (Gallæ contrit. ℥v, Spir. Vini Ten. Oij.)

Astringent.

Use. In intestinal hemorrhages, and those of the prostate gland, obstinate protracted diarrhœa, and dysentery.

Dose. fʒj to fʒij.

TINCTURA GALLÆ AROMATICUS. Aromatic Tincture of Galls. (℞. Gallæ, opt. pulv. ℥ss, Cinnamomi pulv. ʒij, Zingiber, pulv. ʒss, Spts. Vini. Gall. opt. Oss. M. Stand two hours, burn off the brandy, and strain.)

The credit of this beautiful preparation, which I have found of service in entero-colitis, hemorrhoids, &c., is due to Dr. Couper, of Newcastle, Delaware.

Dose. Gtt. xv to gtt. xl, every two to four hours.

TINCTURA GENTIANÆ COMPOSITÆ. Compound Tincture of Gentian. (Gentianæ concisæ ℥ijss, Aurant. Cort. exsiccat. ʒx, Cardamomi contusi ʒv, Spir. Ten. Oij.)

Tonic, stomachic.

Use. An elegant adjunct to stomachic infusions.

Dose. fʒj to fʒij.

TINCTURA GUAIACI. Tincture of Guaiacum. (Guaiaci Res. cont. ℥vij, Spir. Rect. Oij.)

Stimulant, sudorific, laxative.

Use. In rheumatic and arthritic cases.

Dose. fʒj to fʒiij, triturated with mucilage, or some viscid substance, as water alone precipitates the guaiacum.

TINCTURA GUAIACI AMMONIATA. Compound Tincture of Guaiacum. (Guaiaci Resinæ cont. ℥vij, Spir. Ammoniæ Aromat. Oj.)

Stimulant, sudorific, antispasmodic.

Use. In chronic rheumatism, for which it is more particularly adapted than the former preparation.

Dose. fʒss to fʒj in milk, or any viscid fluid.

Incomp. Nitrous acid, sweet spirits of nitre, solution of chlorine.

TINCTURA HELLEBORI. Tincture of Black Hellebore. (Hellebori concisæ ℥v, Spir. Ten. Oij.)

Alterative, emmenagogue, purgative.

Use. In uterine obstructions in full plethoric habits where chalybeates would be hurtful; in cutaneous eruptions.

Dose. fʒss to fʒj in water twice a day.

TINCTURA HUMULI. Tincture of Hops. (Humuli ℥v, Spir. Ten. Oij.)

Tonic, sedative.

Use. In gout and rheumatism.

Dose. fʒj to ʒiij.

TINCTURA HYOSCYAMI. Tincture of Henbane. (Hyoscyami fol. exsiccat. ℥v, Spir. Ten. Oij.)

Narcotic, anodyne.

Use. To produce sleep and quiet in those cases for which laudanum is used. It does not affect the head nor occasion costiveness.

Dose. ♏xxx to fʒj.

TINCTURA IODINII. Tincture of Iodine. (Iodine ℥j, Rectified Spirit fʒxvj.)

Use. The same as that of Iodine.

TINCTURA IODINII COMPOSITA. Compound Tincture of Iodine. (Iodinii ʒj, Potassi Iodidii ℥ij, Spiritus Rectificati Oij. Dissolve the Iodine and filter. Preserve the mixture in a closely stoppered vessel.)

Use. In scrofula, bronchocele, and chlorosis.

Dose. From ♏x to ♏xxx, in a little syrup and water three times a day.

TINCTURA JALAPÆ. Tincture of Jalap. (Jalapæ cont. ℥x, Spir. Ten. Oij.)

Cathartic.

Use. As an adjunct to purgative draughts.

Dose. fʒj to fʒij.

TINCTURA KINO. Tincture of Kino. (Kino contriti ℥iijss, Spir. Rect. Oij.)

Astringent.

Use. In chronic diarrhœa, dysentery, fluor albus, and lientery.

Dose. fʒj to fʒij.

TINCTURA LOBELIÆ. Tincture of Lobelia. (Lobelia in powder ℥iv, Proof Spirit Ojss.)

Emetic, diuretic, expectorant.

Use. For the administration of the lobelia in minute doses in spasmodic asthma.

Dose. ♏xx to fʒj.

TINCTURA MYRRHÆ. Tincture of Myrrh. (Myrrhæ contusæ ℥iij, Spir. Rect. Oij.)

Tonic, deobstruent, antiseptic, detergent.

Use. In the same cases as the powder; but it is chiefly used externally, united to infusion of roses and acids, in gargles; applied to foul ulcers, and exfoliating bones; and as a wash for the mouth when the gums are spongy.

Dose. fʒss to fʒj.

TINCTURA OLEI MENTHÆ PIPERITÆ. Essence of Peppermint, (Peppermint oil fʒij, Alcohol Oj.)

Dose. 10 to 20 drops.

TINCTURA OPII. Tincture of Opium. (Opii duri contriti ℥iij, Spir. Ten. Oij) Nineteen minims contain one grain of opium.

Anodyne.

Use. To allay pain, relax spasms, and to procure sleep. Externally this tincture has a considerable effect when it is rubbed upon the skin. In fever it

should be given when moisture begins to appear on the skin.

Dose. ♏x to ♏xxx or more.

Incomp. Liquor ammonia; potassæ, carbonas potassæ; sodæ; metallic salts; astringent vegetable infusions and decoctions.

TINCTURA OPII ACETATA. Acetated tincture of Opium. (Opium pulv. ℥ij, Vinegar f℥xii, Alcohol Oss. Mix the first two, add the alcohol, and macerate 14 days.)

Dose. ♏10, equal to one gr. opium.

TINCTURA OPII CAMPHORATA. Paregoric. (Camphoræ ℈ijss, Opii Duri cont., Acidi Benzoica, sing. grs. lxxij, Anisi Olei f℥j, Spir. Ten. Oij.) T. Opii camphorata, f℥j contains nearly grs. ij. of opium. Anodyne.

Use. In catarrh, after the inflammatory symptoms are abated, to allay the tickling cough, chronic asthma; pertussis; and in cases where quiet, rather than sleep, is required.

Dose. f℥j to f℥iij at bed time, to children ♏v to ♏xx, in almond mixture.

TINCTURA QUASSIÆ. Tincture of Quassia. (Ligni Quassiæ ℥j, Spir. Vin. Ten. Oij.)
Tonic.

Use. As an adjunct to stomachic infusions; or taken diluted with water, in dyspepsia and other cases of debility.

Dose. f℥j. to f℥ij.

TINCTURA RHEI. Tincture of Rhubarb. (Rhubarb powdered ℥iij, Cardamom Seeds bruised ℥iv, Proof Spirit Oij.)

TINCTURA RHEI ET ALOES. Tincture of Rhubarb and Aloes. (Rad. Rhei Palmati con. ℥x, Aloes Soc. cont. ℥vj, Sem. Cardamomi cont. ℥ss, Alcoholis Diluti Oij.)

TINCTURA RHEI ET GENTIANÆ. Tincture of Rhubarb and Gentian. (Rad. Rhei Palmati cont. ℥ij, Gentianæ. Luteæ cont. ℥ss, Alcoholis Diluti Oij.) All these tinctures of rhubarb are stomachic or purgative, according to the dose of them employed.

Use. In dyspepsia, debility of the intestines, flatulent colic, diarrhœa; and the costiveness of old people, or of cold plegmatic habits.

Dose. f℥j to f℥ij, as a stomachic; f℥iv to f℥j, as a purgative.

TINCTURA RHEI ET SENNÆ. Tincture of Rhubarb and Senna. (Rhei ℥j, Senna ℥ij Coriander, Fennel āā ℥j, Red Saunders ℥ij, Saffron, Liquorice āā ℥ss, Raisins ½ ℔., Dil. Alcohol Oiij.) Macerate 14 days.

Dose. f℥ss to f℥ij.

TINCTURA SANGUINARIÆ. Tincture of Blood-Root. (Sanguinariæ contusæ ℥ij, Alcoholis diluti Oj. Digest for ten days, and filter.)

Use. In the same cases as the powder.

Dose. From ♏x to f℥ss.

TINCTURA SAPONIS CAMPHORATA. Camphorated Tincture of Soap. (Castile Soap ℥iv, Camphor ℥ij, Oil Rosemary f℥ss, Water f℥iv, Alcohol Oij.)

TINCTURA SCILLÆ. Tincture of Squill. (Scillæ recent. exsiccatæ ℥v, Spir. Ten. Oij.)

Use. The same as of the bulb in substance.

Dose. ♏x to fʒj in almond mixture or mucilage.

TINCTURA SENNÆ ET JALAPÆ. Tincture of Senna and Jalap. (Senna ℥iij. Jalap ℥j, Coriander, Caraway āā ℥ss, Cardamom ℥ij, Dil. Alcohol Oiij. Macerate 14 days.)

Dose. f℥ij to f℥j.

TINCTURA SERPENTARIÆ. Tincture of Snake Root. (Serpentariæ cont. ℥iijss, Spir. Ten. Oij.)

Tonic, stimulant, sudorific.

Use. United with infusion of cinchona in typhoid and putrid fevers; in gout; and periodic headache.

Dose. fʒss to fʒij.

TINCTURA STRAMONII. Tincture of Stramonium. (Stramonium Seed ʒiv, Dil. Alcohol Oij. Macerate 14 days.)

Dose. ♏10 to ♏20, gradually increased.

TINCTURA TOLUTANI. Tincture of Balsam of Tolu. (Balsami Toluiferæ Bal., ʒjss, Alcoholis fʒxvj)

Supposed to be expectorant; corroborant.

Use. Scarcely ever used except on account of its pleasant flavor. The following is an elegant form of giving the medicine in obstinate coughs devoid of inflammatory symptoms; ℞. Tincturæ balsami tolutani fʒij, mucilag. gummi acaciæ fʒj, aquæ dest. fʒivss, tinct. camph. comp fʒiij, syr. tolutan. fʒiij.)

Take two tablespoonfuls occasionally, when the cough is troublesome.

Dose. fʒss to fʒj or more.

TINCTURA VALERIANA. Tincture of Valerian. (Valerianæ cont. ʒv. Spir. Ten. Oij.)

Stimulant, antispasmodic.

Use. In nervous and spasmodic affections; but it has less efficacy than the powder.

Dose. fʒss to fʒij.

TINCTURA VALERIANÆ AMMONIATI. Compound Tincture of Valerian. (Valerianæ ʒv. Spir. Ammoniæ Aromat. Oij.)

Use. The same as the former; but, on account of the ammonia, this is more useful in hysteria.

Dose. fʒss to fʒij in milk or some bland fluid.

TINCTURA ZINGIBERIS. Tincture of Ginger. (Zingiberis concisi ʒijss, Spir. Ten. Oij.)

Stimulant, carminative.

Use. In atonic gout, when it attacks the stomach; flatulencies; and as a corrigent to griping purgatives.

Dose. fʒj to ʒiij.

TORMENTILLA. Tormentil Root. (*Potentilla tormentilla.*)

Astringent.

Use. In the same cases as other astringents; but as it does not increase the heat of the body, tormentil is preferred in phthisical diarrhœa.

Dose. Grs. x to ʒj of the powder; or fʒij of the following decoction:—℞. Pulv. tormentillæ ʒj, aq. puræ ℥j, decoque ad fʒxii et cola.

TOXICODENDRON. Poison-oak. (*Rhus toxicondendron*)

Stimulant and narcotic; an acrid narcotic poison.

Use. In paralytic affections and hepatic eruptions; but in the former its efficacy is doubtful; also in dropsy and phthisis.

Dose. Gr. ss to grs. iv, twice or thrice a day.

TRAGACANTHA. Tragacanth. (*Astragalus verus.*)

Demulcent.

Use. Small quantities held in the mouth, and swallowed very slowly, sheath the fauces and allay tickling cough; but it is chiefly used for pharmaceutical purposes, to suspend heavy, insoluble powders, and to impart consistency to troches.

Dose. Grs. x to ʒj.

Incomp Cupri sulphas, plumbi acetas, and sulphas ferri, precipitate its mucilage.

TRIFOLIUM PRATENSE. Red Clover.

Recommended in cancerous ulcers.

TRILLIUM PENDULUM. Bethroot.

Astringent, tonic, antiseptic.

Dose. ʒj of powdered root, ʒj to ʒiij fluid ext.

TRIOSTEUM PERFOLIATUM. Fever Root.

Cathartic, emetic, and diuretic.

Use. In the commencement of fevers.

Dose. ℈j to ʒss of the powder acts as a cathartic; of the extract, grs. x to ℈j. It may be given with advantage, combined with calomel.

TROCHISCI ACACIÆ. Gum Troches. (Acaciæ ʒiv, Amyli ʒj, Sacch. Pur. ℔j. Make up the troches with rose-water.)

Demulcent.

Use. For allaying tickling cough.

Dose. Two or more, ad libitum.

TROCHISCI CRETÆ. Lozenges of Chalk. (Cretæ Præpar. ʒiv, Acaciæ ʒj, Nuces Myrist. ʒj, Sacch. Pur. ʒvj. Rub them together, and form them into troches with water.)

Antacid, absorbent.

Use. Against acidity of the stomach; cardialgia.

Dose. Two, three, or more occasionally.

TROCHISCI GLYCYRRHIZÆ ET OPII. Troches of Liquorice and Opium. (Take of opium in powder ʒss, Liquorice in powder, Sugar in powder, Gum Arabic in powder, each ʒx, Oil of Anise ʒij. Mix the powders intimately; then add the oil of anise, and with water form them into a mass, to be divided into lozenges, each weighing six grains.)

TROCHISCI IPECACUANHÆ. Troches of Ipecacuanha. (℞. Of Ipecac. in powder ʒss, Sugar in powder ʒxiv, Arrowroot ʒiv, Mucil. of Tragacanth. q. s. Mix intimately, and make into troches of ten grains each.)

TROCHISCI MAGNESIÆ. Magnesia Lozenges. (Carb. of Magnesia ʒvj, Pure Sugar ʒiij, Nutmeg ℈j.)

Antacid.

Use. In cardialgia, and atonic dyspepsia.

TROCHISCI MENTHÆ PIPERITÆ. Troches of

Peppermint. (Take of oil of Peppermint fʒj, Sugar in powder ℔j, Mucil. Tragacanth. q. s. Rub the oil of peppermint with the sugar till they are thoroughly mixed; then with the mucilage form them into a mass, to be divided into troches, each weighing ten grains.)

TROCHISCI MORPHIÆ ET IPECACUANHÆ, Morphia and Ipecacuanha Lozenges. (Mur. of Morphia ℈j, Ipecacuanha in powder ʒj, Tinct. Tolu fʒss, Pure Sugar ʒxxv. Make into lozenges weighing fifteen grains each.)

Use. A substitute for Dover's powder.

TUSSILAGO. Coltsfoot. (*T. farfara.*)

Demulcent, expectorant.

Use. In coughs, phthisis, other pulmonary complaints, and cutaneous diseases.

Dose. ʒss to ʒj in milk. It is more generally given in decoction, made with a handful of the leaves boiled in two pints of water to one pint; strained and sweetened with syrup; the dose, a teacupful occasionally.

ULMUS. The inner bark of Elm. (*U. fulva.*)

Tonic, alterative, diuretic, demulcent, nutritious.

Use. In lepra and other cutaneous affections; diarrhœa, dysentery, diseases of the urinary organs. Externally as an emollient.

Dose. Of decoction ʒiv to ʒvj.

UNGUENTUM ANTIMONII. Ointment of Potassio-Tartrate of Antimony. (Antimonii Potassio-Tartratis in pulv. tritæ ʒj, Adipis ʒiv. Mix.)

As a topical stimulant, to cause a pustular eruption on the skin, and produce counter-irritation.

Use. In internal inflammations, and rheumatism of the joints.

UNGUENTUM AQUÆ ROSÆ. Ointment of Rose-Water. (Take Rose-Water, Oil of Almonds, each fʒij, Spermaceti ʒss, White Wax ʒj. Melt toge-

ther by means of a water-bath, the oil, spermaceti, and wax; then add the rose-water, and stir the mixture till cold.)

UNGUENTUM CANTHARIDIS. Ointment of Cantharides. (Cantharidis pulveris subtil. ℥j, Cerati Resini ℥iv, Aquæ Destillatæ f℥iv. Boil the cantharides in the water to one-half, then mix the cerate to the strained fluid, and evaporate.)

Irritant.

Use. To keep open issues and blisters.

UNGUENTUM BELLADONNÆ. Ointment of Belladonna. (Ext. Bellad. ʒj, Lard ℥j.)

UNGUENTUM CREOSOTI. Ointment of Creosote. (Creosoti ʒss, Lard ℥j. Rub and mix.)

Stimulant.

Use. As a counter-irritant, and as an application in porrigo scutulata.

UNGUENTUM CUPRI SUB-ACETATIS. Ointment of Subacetate of Copper. (℞. Sub-Acetas Cupri ʒj, Ceras Simpl. ʒxv. Mix.)

UNGUENTUM GALLÆ. Ointment of Galls. (ʒj of powdered galls with ℥vij of lard.)

Use. An application in piles.

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI. Ointment of Mercury. (Hydrargyri ℔ij. Adipis Ovis Arietis ℥j, Adipis ℥xxiij.) ʒij contain ʒj of mercury.

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI NITRATIS. Ointment of Nitrate of Mercury. Citron Ointment (Hydrargyri ℥j, Acidi Nitrici fʒxj, Adipis ℥vj, Olivæ Olei f℥iv. Dissolve the mercury in the acid: and to the liquor, while it is hot, add the fat and oil melted together.)

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI OXIDI RUBRI. Red precipitate ointment. (Red precipitate in very fine powder ʒj, Simple Ointment ℥j. Mix well.)

Use. In indolent ulcers, porrigo, chronic ophthalmia, &c.

UNGUENTUM IODINII. Ointment of Iodine. (Iodine grs. xx, Alcohol ♏xx, Lard ℥j. Rub the iodine first with the alcohol, then with the lard.)

UNGUENTUM IODINII COMPOSITUM. Compound Ointment of Iodine. (Iodinii ℥ss, Potassii Iodidi ʒj. Spir. Rect. fʒj, Adipis ℥ij. Rub the Iodide nd iodine with the spirit, and then add the lard. Rub together into an ointment.)

Use. As an application to scrofulous tumours and bronchocele.

UNGUENTUM MEZEREI. Ointment of Mezereon. (Mezereon sliced transversely ℥iv, Lard ℥xiv, White Wax ℥ij. Moisten the Mezereon with alcohol, beat well in a mortar, digest with the lard in a salt water bath 12 hours, strain, and let it cool slowly. Separate the medicated lard, and melt with the wax at a moderate heat.)

UNGUENTUM PICIS LIQUIDÆ. Tar Ointment. Tar, Suet, āā ℔j. Melt, and strain through linen.

Stimulant, detergent.

Use. Against lepra, and other cutaneous, scabby and foul eruptions.

UNGUENTUM PLUMBI CARBONATIS. Ointment of Carbonate of Lead. (Plumbi Carbonatis, in pulverem subtilissimum redacti ℥v, Unguenti Simplicis ℥v. Acet. Plumb. ℥ij, Ung. Simp. ℔j. Mix. Make into an ointment.)

Use. In burns and irritable sores.

UNGUENTUM SIMPLEX. Simple Ointment. (Olei Olivæ Europæ partes v, Ceræ Albæ partes ij.)

Emollient.

Use. For softening the skin and healing chaps.

UNGUENTUM STRAMONII. Ointment of Stramonium. (℞. Fol. Stramonii [recent] ℔j, Adipis ℔iij, Ceræ Flavæ ℔ss. Boil the Stramonium leaves in the lard, till they become friable; then strain through

linen. Lastly, add the wax, previously melted, and stir them until they are cold.)

UNGUENTUM SULPHURIS. Sulphur Ointment (Sulphuris ℥iij, Adipis Præp. ℔ss, Bergami Olei ♏xx. Mix.)

Stimulant.

Use. In itch; the fourth part of the body should be well rubbed with the ointment every night, till the symptoms disappear. Sulphur should be taken internally at the same time. When the smell is objected to, the following may be used; Potassæ Subcarb. ℥iv, Aquæ Rosæ ℥j, Hydrarg. Sulph. Rubri, ℥j. Ol. Lavand. f℥ss Sulph. Sublimati ℥xj, Adipis ℔jss. Misce.

UNGUENTUM SULPHURIS COMPOSITUM. Compound Sulphur Ointment. (Sulphuris ℔ss, Veratri cont. ℥ij, Potassæ Nitratis ℥j, Saponis Mollis ℔ss. Adipis ℔jss, Bergami Olei ♏xxx. Mix.)

Use. The same as the former. It is more stimulant.

UNGUENTUM SULPHURIS IODIDI. Iodide of Sulphur Ointment. (Iodide ℥ss, Lard ℥j.)

Use. In chronic cutaneous eruptions.

UNGUENTUM VERATRI. Ointment of White Hellebore. (Veratri contriti ℥ij, Adipis ℥viij, Limonis Olei ♏xx.)

Stimulant.

Use. In scabies and other cutaneous affections.

UNGUENTUM ZINCI. Ointment of Oxide of zinc. (Zinci Oxydi ℥j, Adipis ℥vj.)

Astringent, stimulant.

Use. In ophthalmia, acrid scabby eruptions, and excoriated nipples.

UVA PASSA. Raisins—laxative.

UVA URSI. Leaves of Bear's Whortleberry. Red-

berried Trailing Whortleberry. (*Arctostaphylos uva ursi.*) Tonic, astringent.

Use. In chronic diarrhœa and dysentery; leucorrhœa, and diabetes. It has been celebrated in calculous and nephritic complaints; but it appears to act in the same manner as other astringents, by merely allaying the pain and irritability of the bladder. In phthisis?

Dose. Of the powder, grs. xv to ʒss.

Incomp. Salts of iron, tartar emetic, nitrate of silver salts of lead, infusion of yellow cinchona bark.

VALERIANA. Valerian Root. (*V. officinalis.*)

Antispasmodic, tonic, emmenagogue.

Use. Hysteria, epilepsy, hemicrania, chlorosis.

Dose. Of the powder ℈j to ʒj three or four times a day, increasing it as far as the stomach can bear it.

Incomp. Salts of Iron.

VERATRIA. Veratria. An alkali prepared from Sabadilla.

A powerful topical excitant.

Use. Externally applied as an ointment in neuralgia, and in gouty and rheumatic paralysis.

Dose. Not more than one-twelfth of a grain.

VERATRUM ALBUM. White Hellebore Root.

Violently emetic; purgative, even when applied externally to an issue; errhine; externally stimulant.

Use. It is never given internally, unless in maniacal cases, in which it is not more useful than other strong purges; and even its use to promote a discharge from the nose in apoplexy and lethargy requires great caution. For its external use, see Ointment.

Dose. As an errhine, grs. iij or grs. iv, snuffed at bedtime.

VERATRUM VIRIDE. American Hellebore. Slightly acrid, sedative, emetic, diaphoretic.

Use. It is becoming popular as an arterial sedative, in fevers, pneumonia, &c.

Dose. Of the tincture ♏ii to ♏v, repeated every hour or so, and watched till its effects appear on the pulse. The fluid extract is, perhaps, the preferable form.

VERBASCUM THAPSUS. Mullein. Demulcent, emollient, anodyne. An infusion used in mild catarrhs.

VERBENA OFFICINALIS. Vervain. Formerly of repute in scrofula.

VIOLA. Violet. (*V. Pedata.*) Mucilaginous. Slightly laxative.

VINUM ALOES. Wine of Aloes. (Aloes in pulv. tritæ ℥ij, Canellæ cont. ℥iv, Vini Xerici Oij. Macerate fourteen days, shake often, and strain.)

Purgative, stomachic, according to the dose.

Use. In cold, phlegmatic habits, in paralysis, and gout, to clear the bowels; in dyspepsia, and chlorosis.

Dose. f℥j to f℥ij to produce purging; fʒj to fʒij as a stomachic.

VINUM ANTIMONII. Solution of Tartarized Antimony. (Antimonii Tart. ℈ij, Vini Xerici Oj. Dissolve the tartarized antimony in the wine.) f℥j contains grs. ij of tartarized antimony.

Emetic in large doses; diaphoretic.

Use. To produce vomiting in children; in febrile and inflammatory diseases after purging, to produce sweat without heating; contra-indicated in low fevers.

Dose. fʒj. to f℥j or a teaspoonful every five minutes produces full vomiting; ♏xv to fʒij every two or three hours, in any proper vehicle, excite diaphoresis.

Incomp. Preparations of cinchona, and bitter astringent vegetables, &c. Vide Antimonii Potassio-Tartras.

VINUM COLCHICI RADICIS. Wine of Colchicum Root. (℞. Colchici Cormi ℥viij, Vini Xerici Oij. Macerate for fourteen days, and strain.)

Diuretic, sedative, purgative.

Use. In gout, rheumatism, and all inflammatory affections.

Dose. From ♏xxx to f℥j, in any mild fluid.

VINUM ERGOTÆ. Wine of Ergot. (Ergot, bruised ℥ij, Sherry Wine Oj. Macerate 14 days.)

Dose. In labour, f℥ij to f℥iij.

VINUM IPECACUANHÆ. Wine of Ipecacuanha. (Ipecacuanhæ concisæ ℥ijss, Vini Xerici Oij.)

Emetic, diaphoretic.

Use. A good emetic for infants, as it operates more mildly than the antimonial wine: in coughs, diarrhœa, dysentery, and hemorrhages.

Dose. For the former intention f℥iv to f℥x in divided doses; for the latter, ♏x to ♏xxx in some proper vehicle, every two or three hours.

VINUM OPII. Wine of opium. (Extracti Opii ℥ijss, Cinnam. Cort. cont., Caryophylli cont. sing. ℥ijss, Vini Xerici Oij.)

Narcotic anodyne.

Use. In the same cases in which tincture of opium is used; but it occasions less disturbance of the brain and nervous system; and is therefore better suited for very young patients, nervous habits, and where the head is much affected.

Dose. ♏x to f℥j.

VINUM RHEI. Rhubarb Wine. (Rad. Rhei concisæ ℥ij, Canellæ pulv. ℥j, Alcoholis Diluti ℥ijss. Vini Albi Hispani ℥xvjss.)

Laxative, stimulant.

Use. In weakness of the stomach and bowels; and in Diarrhœa from viscid mucus.

Dose. f℥iv to f℥ss.

VINUM XERICUM. Spanish White Wine, or Sherry.

When good, and of a proper age, wine, in small quantities, is tonic, antispasmodic, and nutritive; when new, flatulent and purgative, sooner intoxicating, and instead of strengthening, produces debility.

Use. In the low and sinking stages of typhus fever, the judicious exhibition of it fills the pulse, and restores its firmness, without increasing delirium; but it is hurtful, if given when the skin is very hot and dry. It is useful also in tetanus, chorea, and some other convulsive affections; and in most cases in which tonics are indicated. In the convalescences from all severe diseases it is a remedy on which much dependence used to be placed; much less used at present. Hock is the best wine for dyspeptics.

Dose. f℥ij to Oiij in twenty-four hours, according to the nature of the disease, and the previous habits of the patient.

WINTERA AROMATICA. Winter's Bark.

Carminative, tonic.

Use. As an adjunct to stomachic infusions, in dyspepsia, and scorbutus.

XANTHORRHIZA. Yellow Root. (*X. apiifolia.*)

Tonic.

Use. In all cases where a pure tonic is indicated. Its properties are analogous to those of Columbo and Quassia.

XANTHOXYLUM. Prickly ash. (*X. fraxineum.*)

Stimulant, diaphoretic, resembling mezereon and guaiac.

Use. In chronic rheumatism, and as a topical remedy for toothache.

Dose. Of the powder, from grs. x. to ℥ss; of the infusion, from f℥j to f℥iij, three or four times in twenty-four hours; or of the decoction, made by boiling ℥j of the bark in Oij of water for fifteen minutes, f℥iv to f℥viij every three or four hours.

ZINCI ACETAS.

Use. As astringent collyrium, and as an injection in gonorrhœa.

Dose. Gr. j to ij to f℥j Water.

ZINCI CARBONAS PRÆCIPITATUS. Precipitated Carbonate of Zinc.

Use. Same as Calamine.

ZINCI CHLORIDUM. Chloride of Zinc.

Use. As an alterative and antispasmodic in scrofula, epilepsy, &c. As an escharotic in scirrhous tumors, &c.

Dose. 4 to 8 drops of ethereal tincture, (℥ss to f℥iij.)

ZINCI IODIDUM. Iodide of Zinc.

A solution of 10 to 30 grs. to f℥j of water, has been applied with advantage to enlarged tonsils.

ZINCI OXYDUM. Oxide of Zinc.

Tonic, antispasmodic, externally detergent, exsiccative.

Use. In epilepsy, chorea, and other spasmodic affections. For its external use, see Ung. Zinci. Dose gr. j to vj twice a day.

ZINCI SULPHAS. Sulphate of Zinc.

Emetic, tonic, antispasmodic, externally astringent.

Use. As it operates very quickly, it is used, combined with infusion of ipecacuanha, to empty the stomach in the commencement of the cold stage of the intermittent paroxysm; and in other cases where immediate vomiting is required. As a tonic, it is useful in phthisis, dyspepsia, and nervous affections. Externally in collyria, in ophthalmia, after the inflammatory action has subsided; in injections, in gonorrhœa; and as a lotion in external inflammations, and to stop inordinate discharge.

Dose. Grs. x to ℥ss, to produce vomiting; as a tonic, gr. j to grs. ij twice or thrice a day.

Incomp. Alkalies, earths, sesquicarb. ammonia, hydro-sulphurets, lime-water, astringent vegetable infusions, milk.

ZINGIBER. Ginger Root. (*Z. officinale.*)

Carminative, stimulant, sialagogue.

Use. In gout, flatulent colic, dyspepsia, and tympanitis; as an adjunct to griping purgatives; less heating than pepper.

Dose. Grs. x to ℈j; an overdose is apt to induce spasmodic stricture.

VII.

PHARMACEUTICAL ARRANGEMENT OF THE MATERIA MEDICA.

I. INORGANIC PRODUCTS.

MINERAL ACIDS—TONICS AND ASTRINGENTS.

Acidium Carbonicum, (see Aq. Medicata.)
Muriaticum, H, Cl,+water. Dose ♏3 to 5
" " dilutum. 1 pt. to 3 of water. ♏15 to 40
" Nitricum. HO, NO_5+3 HO. ♏1 to 4
" Nitroso-nitricum. " " " +NO_4 ♏1 to 4
" Nitricum dilutum. 1 to 6 pts. water. ♏15 to 40
" Nitro-muriaticum. 1 pt. Nit. 2 Mur. Acid. ♏3 to 5
" Sulphuricum. HO, SO_3. ♏1 to ij
" " dilut. 1 pt. to 13 water ♏15 to 40
" " Aromaticum—Alcoholic and Aromatic. ♏15 to 30
" Phosphoricum, (glacial,) HO, PO_5, Solid
" " dilut. 1 pt. to 10 water. ♏15 to 40

THE ALKALIES AND THEIR SALTS.

Group 1.

Potash. From ley of wood ashes.
Potassæ Carbonas Impurus. (Pearlash.)
Salæratus. 2 (KO,) 3 (CO_2.)
Potassæ Carbonas. 2 (KO, CO_2,) 3 HO.
Liquor Potas. Carb. ℥xij to f℥xij water.
Antilithic Antacid. Dose ♏10 to f℥j
Potassæ Bicarbonas. KO, 2 CO_2, HO.

Liquor Potassæ. Boiling Carb. with Hydrate of Lime. Antacid. Dose ♏5 to ʒss

Potassa. KO, HO. Caustic Potash. Escharotic.

" Cum Calc. Milder "

Potassæ Acetas KO, $\bar{A}$c. Diuretic. Grs. 10 to ʒij

" Citras KO, $\bar{C}$i. Refrigerant, Diaphoretic ℈j to ʒss

" Chloras. KO, Cl, O_5, Refrigerant, Diuretic. Grs. 10 to ʒss

Group 2.

Sodii Chloridum. Na Cl. (Common Salt.)

Sodæ Sulphas. Na O, SO_3+10 HO. Cathartic ℥ss to ℥j

Sodæ Carbonas. Na O, CO_2+10 HO. (Sal Soda.)

Sodæ Carbonas, Exsiccatus. Na O, CO_2 Antacid. Grs. 5 to 15

Sodæ Bicarbonas. Na O, 2 CO_2+HO. Antacid. ℈j to ʒj

Sodæ Phosphas. 2 Na O, HO, PO_5+24 HO, Cath. Diuret. ʒij to ℥j

Liquor Sodæ Chlorinatæ.—Labarraque's Disinfectant.

Sod. Acetas. Na O, $\bar{A}$c+6 HO. Used in preparing Acetic Acid.

Sod. Valerianas. Na O, Va. For preparing other valerianates.

Group 3.

Crude Argols or Tartar.—from wine casks.

Potassæ Bitartras. { KO, HO, 2 $\bar{T}$ (cream of tartar.) Purified by recrystallization. ℥ss to ℥j

Sodæ et Pot. Tartras. KO, Na O, 2 $\bar{T}$ +8 HO. Cath. ʒij to ℥j

Potassæ Tartras. 2 KO, 2 $\bar{T}$. ʒj to ℥j

Group 4.

Potassæ Nitras. KO, NO_5. Sedative, Diuretic. Dose grs. v to ʒj.

Sal-prunelle—fused saltpetre.

Potassæ Sulphas. $KOSO_3$. Cathartic. ʒj to ʒij

Sodæ Boras. NaO, 2 BO_3+10 HO. Used in gargles, &c.

Group 5.

Ammoniæ Murias, NH_3, HCL. Stimulant, Expectorant, Grs. 5 to 20

Liquor Ammoniæ—aqueous sol. of ammonia.

Spiritus " alcoholic " " { mx10 to 30 largely dil.

" " aromaticus " with aromatics. mx20 to fʒj

Ammoniæ Carbonas 2 NHO_4, 3 CO+2 HO. Stim. Antacid, grs. 5

Liquor Ammon. Acetatis, (Spts. of Mindererus,) Diaphoretic, fʒj to fʒss.

PREPARATIONS OF EARTHS.

1*st Lime.*

Creta Preparata, CaO, CO_2. Antacid, grs. 10 to ʒj

Calcis Carb. Præcipitata—same as above, but more elegant.

Liquor Calcis—Lime water. Antacid, { fʒss to fʒij in milk.

Calcii Chloridum, Ca Cl.

Liquor Calcii Chloridi. 1 pt. Ca Cl in 2·5. Deobstruent. mx30 to fʒj

Calx Chlorinata CaO, Cl O+CaCl+CaO+Cl. Chloride of Lime.

Calcis Phosphas, 3 CaO, PO_5. Antiscrofulitic. Grs. 10 to ʒss.

Syrupus Ferri Phosphatis Comp. Syrup of the phosphates. Dose a teaspoonful.

2. *Magnesia.*

Magnesiæ Sulphas. Mg O, SO_3+7 HO. Cathartic. Dose ℥j

" Carbonas 4 Mg O, CO_2, HO, Mg O, 2 HO, Antacid. ℈j to ℥j

" Bicarbonas. (Soluble Magnesia.)

Magnesia. Mg O. By calcining the Carb. Cathart. ℥j

Liquor Magnes. Citratis. ℥j of salt in f℥xij bottle.

3. *Baryta.*

Liquor Barii Chloridi. ℥j to f℥viii water. Deobstruent. gtt. 5

4. *Alumina.*

Alumen KO, SO_3,+Al_2O_3, 3 SO_3+24 HO. Astringent, &c.

" Exsiccatum, (Burnt Alum.) Used externally.

NON-METALLIC ELEMENTS.

1. *Iodine.*

Iodinium. I. Alterative.

Potassii Iodidum. Kal. Alterative. Dose grs. 2 to 5

Tinct. Iodinii. ℥ss to f℥j Alcohol. Used externally.

" " Comp. I, grs. 15. KI ℥ss to f℥j. ♏15 to 30

Liquor " I, grs. 22½ KI gr. 45 to f℥j. ♏10 to 20 Lugol's Solution.

2. *Bromine.*

Brominum. Br. Obtained from *bittern*, at Salt Works.

Potassii Bromidum. Alterative. grs. 5 to 10

Liquor Ferri Bromidi. Solution in excess. Alterative. ♏ 5 to 10

3. *Sulphur.*

Sulphur. S. sublimed. Alterative, laxative. grs. 10 to ℥ij

Sulphur præcipitatum. Alterative, laxative. grs. 10 to ℥ij

Sulphuris Iodidum. I, S_2. In ointment.

METALLIC ELEMENTS.

1. *Iron.* (Ferrum.)

Ferri Pulvis. Fe., (Quevenne's Iron by Hydrogen.) gr. j to iij

Ferri Sulphas. Fe O, SO_3+7HO. Hæmatic. Astringent. grs. 3 to 5.

Ferri Subcarbonas. Fe_2O_3, 2HO+FeO, CO_2. grs. 5 to ℈j.

Ferri Phosphas. In Amenorrhœa, &c. grs. 5 to 10

Tinct. Ferri Chloridi. 32 grs. Fe_2Cl_3 in f℥j alc. Astringent. ♏10 to 30

Ferrum Ammoniatum. Deobstruent. grs. 4 to 10

Liquor Ferri per Sulphatis. Fe_2O_3, $3SO_3$+Aq.

Ferri Oxidum Hydratum. Fe_2O_3, HO. By adding Ammonia to the above.

Ferri Citras. Fe_2O_3, Ci. grs. 3 to 5

Ferri et Quiniæ Citras, grs. 2 to 5

Ferri Lactas Fe O, L, 3HO. In Chlorosis. grs. j to iij

Ferri et Potassæ Tartras. Fe_2O_3, KO, 2$\bar{T}$. grs. 10 to 20

Ferri Ferrocyanuretum. 3Cfy, 4Fe. Sedative tonic. grs. 5 to 15

Liquor Ferri Nitratis. Fe_2O_3, $3NO_5$+Aq. Astringent. ♏ 5 to 15

Ferri Iodidum. Fe, I. Decomposes. grs. j to ij

Liquor Ferri Iodidum. Fe, I. grs. vii to ℥i Syrup. ♏20 to 40.

Ferri Bromidum. Fe, Br. Tonic, Alterative. grs. 2 to 5

Ferri Valerianas. Fe_2O_3, 3 Va. In Hysteria, &c. gr. j

2. *Manganese.*

Manganesiæ Sulphas. MnO, SO_3, 7HO. Tonic. Cath. grs. 5 to ℥ij

Manganesiæ Carbonas. 2MnO, CO_2+HO. grs. 5

Syrupus Manganesii Iodidi. ℥j Mn I to f℥j. ♏10

3. *Copper.*

Cupri Sulphas. Cu. O, SO_3+5HO. Tonic, Astringent, &c. gr. ¼ to 5

Cuprum Ammoniatum. CuO, SO_3, HO+2NH_3 Antispasm. gr. ½

Cupri Subacetas. 2CuO, $\bar{A}c$+6HO. Escharotic.

4. *Zinc.*

Calamina Præparata. (Carbonate,) Exsiccant.

Zinci Sulphas. ZnOSO_3+7HO. Tonic, ½ gr. to ij, Emetic 10 grs.

Zinci Carbonas Præcipitatus. Used in cerate.

Zinci Oxidum. ZnO. Tonic. Astringent. Dessiccant.

Zinci Acetas. ZnO, $\bar{A}$c; Astringent; used in Collyria and Injection.

Zinci Chloridum. ZnCl. Escharotic, Antiseptic.

Zinci Cyanuretum. ZnCy. In Epilepsy, Chorea, &c. gr. ¼ to j

Zinci Valerianas. ZnO, $\bar{V}$a. In nervous affections; grs. j to ij

5. *Lead.*

Plumbi Oxidum Semivitreum. Pb, O; Litharge.

Plumbi Acetas, PbO, $\bar{A}$c, 3HO: Sedative, Astringent. grs. ½ to iij

Liquor Plumbi Subacetatis, (Goulard's Extract.)

Plumbi Carbonas. PbO, CO_2. Used externally.

Plumbi Nitras. PbO, NO_5; Disinfectant.

Plumbi Iodidum. PbI; In resolvent ointment.

6. *Silver.*

Argenti Nitras. AgO, NO_5; (crystals.) Alterative. gr. ¼ to j

Argenti Nitras fusus (sticks;) Lunar Caustic.

Argenti Oxidum. AgO; a substitute for the Nitrate. gr. ½ to ij

7. *Bismuth.*

Bismuthi Subnitras. BiO_3, NO_5. Tonic, Antispasm gr. j to vj.

8. *Antimony.*

Antimonii Sulphuretum. Sb, S_3. Horse medicine.
Antimonii Sulphuretum Præcipitatum. SbO_3+5Sb, S_3+16HO. Alterative. gr. j to iij
Antimonii et Potassæ Tartras. Sb, O_3KO, $2T+3HO$. Emetic, grs. ij. Diaph., and expect., gr. $\frac{1}{16}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$,. Sedative, $\frac{1}{6}$ to j gr.
Vinum Antimonii.—grs. ij to f℥j white wine; grs. $\frac{1}{4}$ to f℥j.
Pulvis Antimonialis (James' powder).—Alterative, Diaphoretic,—gr. iij to x.

9. *Arsenic.*

Acidum Arseniosum. AsO_3 (White Arsenic.)
Liquor Potassæ Arsenitis. AsO_3, KO, CO_2, 64 grs. each to Oj.—grs. iv AsO_3 to f℥j, (Fowler's Solution.) Dose, ♏ 3 to 15
Arsenici Iodidum. AsI_3.
Liquor Hydrargyri et Arsenici Iodidum. AsI_3+HgI_2, each, 70 grs. to Oj (Donovau's Solution.) ♏5 to 20.

10. *Mercury.*

Hydrargyri Chloridum Corosivum. $HgCl_2$. Alterative. gr. 1-16 to $\frac{1}{4}$.
Hydrargyri Chloridum Mite. HgCl.—Cathart. and alterative. 1-12 to 20 grs.
Hydrargyri Sulphas flavus. $3HgO_2$, $2SO_3$,—Emetic. 3 grs.
Hydrargyri Iodidum rubrum. HgI_2. Alterative. 1-16 to $\frac{1}{4}$ gr.
Hydrargyri Iodidum. HgI. Alterative. $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 gr.
Hydrargyri Sulphuretum rubrum. HgS_2. Alterative, fumigations.

Hydrargyri Sulphuretum nigrum. Mild alterative. grs. 5 to ʒj

Hydrargyri Oxidum rubrum. HgO_2. Stimulant, external.

Hydrargyri Oxidum nigrum. HgO. Alterative. ¼ to 3 grs.

Hydrargyri Cyanuretum. $HgCy_2$. Alterative. 1-16 to ⅛ gr.

Hydrargyrum Ammoniatum. HgCl, NH_2. External.

Hydrargyrum cum Creta. 3Hg+5, CaO, CO_2. Antacid alterative, ½ to 3 grs.

II. Organic Products.

Lignin and its Derivatives.

Lignin or cellulose. $C_{12}H_{10}O_{10}$. (*gossypium*, cotton.)

Collodium. Ethereal Solution of prepared cotton—Artificial cuticle.

Carbo ligni (Carbo-animalis similar.) Charcoal. 1 or 2 teaspoonfuls.

Acidum Aceticum, (Dilutum in 1 pt. to 7 of water,)

Spiritus pyroxylicus. $C_2H_4O_2$, (wood naphtha,) Sedative. 10 to 40 drops.

Creosotum. $C_{14}H_8O_2$.—Internally to check nausea. gtt j.

Farinaceous, Mucilaginous, and Saccharine Medicines.

1. *Fecula.*—Amylum (starch,) Canna, (tous le mois) Maranta (arrow-root,) Sago, Florida arrow-root, Tapioca.

2. *Gums.*—Acacia, Mezguite gum, Salep, Tragacantha.
3. *Sugars.*—Saccharum, Saccharum candium (rock candy) Lactin, (sugar of milk) Treacle, (molasses) Mel, (honey) manna, Extractum glycyrrhizæ, (liquorice.)

Protein and similar principles.

Fel Bovinum, (Inspissated ox-gall) laxative grs. 5 to 10.

Ichthyocolla, (Gelatine)—as dietetic and in plaster.

Alcohol and Ethers.

Alcobol. C_4H_5O, HO.—The standard has Sp. gravity .835.—Of this, brandy has 55 per ct., Irish whiskey 52, Rum 53, Gin 51, Strong Port wine 25, weak Port 19, Currant wine 20, Madeira 24, Sherry 19, Claret 12 to 17, Hock 12, Champagne 12, Cider 5 to 9. Ale 6 to 8, Porter 4 to 6 per ct.

Æther. C_4H_5O.—Best Anæsthetic 1 pt. Ether, 2 of Chloroform.

Spiritus Ætheris Compositus (Hoffman's Anodyne.) gtt. 20 to ʒj.

Spiritus Ætheris Nitrici.—Refrigerant, Diaphoretic. gtt. 10 to fʒij.

Chloroformum. C_2HCl_3. Anæsthetic, anodyne, &c. gtt. 20 to 60.

Fixed Oils and Fats.

Glycerin. $C_6H_7O_5$+HO, (sweet principle.) Lubricant, miscible with water, &c.

List.—Adeps (lard,) Oleum Adipis and Stearin (from lard,) Sevum (mutton suet,) Ol. Amygdalæ, Ol. Macidis (from fruit of myristica moschata,) Ol. Cacao, Ol. Olivæ, Ol. Papaveris, Ol. Sesami (benne oil,) Ol. Lini (flaxseed,) Ol. Bubulum, Ol. Morrhuæ (cod-liver,) Ol. Cetacei, Ol. Ricini (castor oil,) Ol. Tiglii (croton,) Ol. Palmæ.

Volatile or Essential Oils.

Carbo-Hydrogen essential oils, are the oils of Turpentine, Savine, Juniper, Cardamoms, Lemon, Cedrat, Neroli, Bergamot, Orange, Cubebs, Copaibæ, Pepper, Ginger, Amber, Cloves and Valerian.

Oxygenated oils (most soluble,) are oils of Anise, Absinthium, bitter Almonds, Asarum, Achillea, Buchu, Cajeput, Canella, Caraway, Catnip, Cascarilla, Cloves (heavy,) Chenopodium, Carrot seed, Cassia, Cinnamon, Chamomile, Coriander, Cumin, Dill, Erigeron, Filix mas, Fennel seed, Gaultheria, Hedeoma, Hops, Lavender, Marrubium, Matico, Matricaria, Meliss., Mint (pepper and spear,) Monarda, Nutmeg, Origanum, Pimenta, Pulesium, Rose, (attar) Rosemary, Rue, Salvia, Sambucus, Sassafras, Serpentaria, Tanacetum and Valerian (heavy.)

Sulphuretted oils, are oils of Mustard, Horse-radish, Garlic or Onion, and Assafœtida.

Camphors have a close relation to essential oils; many of which deposit them.

Resins.

1. *Resins proper.*—Resina, Mastich, Copal, Elemi, Sandarac, Pix Canadensis, Pix Burgundica, Guaiaci resina, Succinum, Copaivic acid.
2. *Oleo. resins.*—Terebinthina (white turpentine,) Terebinthina Canadensis (balsam of fir,) Terebinthina Veneta (Venice turpentine,) Copaiba.
3. *Gum resins.*—Ammoniacum (stimulant, expectorant,) Assafœtida (antispasmodic,) Galbanum (stimulant, antispasm.,) Sagapenum (stimulant like Assafœtida,) Gambogia (acrid cathartic,) Scammonium (cathartic,) Olibanum (Frankincense,) Myrrha (Emmenagogue and astringent.)
4. *Balsams.*—Benzoinum, Balsamum Peruvianum (stimulant, expect.,) Balsamum Tolutanum (stimulant, expect.,) Styrax (stimulant and expect.,)

5. *Other articles containing resins or resinoid active principles.*—Calamus, Cimicifuga, Colocynthis (colocynthin,) Extract Cannabis (cannabin,) Guaiaci lignin, Helleborus (helleborin,) Jalapa (jalapin,) Mezereum, Podophyllum (podophyllin,) Pyrethrum (pyrethrin,) Zingiberis, and drugs containing essential oils. (*See Resinoid Extracts.*)

Neutral Organic Principles.

Names of alkaline principles terminate in *ia*, neutral or subacid principles in *in* or *ine*.

1. *Extractive matters, soluble in water.*—Aurantiin (from cortex aurantii and limonis)—Bitter extractive of Anthemis, of Canella, of Chimaphila, of Coptis, of Cornus Florida, of Eupatorium, of Gentiana, of Marrubiam, of Serpentaria, and acrid extractive of Scillæ—Cathartin (in Senna, Cassia and Rhamni bacca,) Ergotin (extractive of ergot,) Extractive of Juglans (Cathartis,) Ilicin (in ilex, used as substitute for quiniæ.)
2. *Neutral crystalline principles.*—Absinthin (from Absinthium,) Aloin (from Aloe,) Amygdalin (from Amygdala amara,) Asparagin and Althein (from Asparagus, Althæa, Glycyrrhizæ, and Symphytum,) Apocynin (from Apocynum cannabinum, emetic and cathartic,) Asclepione (from Asclepias syriaca, narcotic,) Caffein (from coffee, isomeric with Thein,) Cantharidin (from cantharis,) Cascarillin (from cascarilla,) Cetrarin (from cetraria,) Columbin (from Colomba,) Cubebin (from cubeba,) Cusparin (from augustura,) Daphuin (from mezereum,) Digitalin (from digitalis, a violent poison; Dose, one thirtieth of a grain,) Elaterin (from elaterium, powerful cathartic; Dose, one tenth grain,) Esculin (from æsculus, Helleborin (from helleborus,) Hesperidin (from cortex limonis,

&c.,) Hydrastin (from hydrastis—See page,) Limonin (from seeds of lemon,) Liriodendrin (from liriodendron,) Maticin (from matico,) Neconin, Narcein and Narcotin (from opium,) Phloridzin (from apple, cherry and plum trees,) Picrotoxin (from cocculus indicus,) Piperin (from piper nigrum and longum,) Quassin (from quassia and simaruba,) Salicin (from salix, &c.,) Santonin (from semen santonica—a popular anthelmintic—Dose, 1 to 4 grs.,) Saponin (from saponaria,) Sarsaparillin (from sarsaparilla,) Scillitin (from scilla,) Scoparin (from scoparius,) Senegin (from senega,) Taraxacin (from taraxacum,) Thein (from tea—See Caffein,) Theobromin (from theobrome cacao) Xanthoxylin (from xanthoxylum.)

3. *Coloring principles.*—Indigotin (from indigo,) Orcine (from litmus,) Chlorophylle (from leaves) Carthamus (red and yellow,) Carmine (from coccus,) Polycroite (from crocus—yellow,) Curcumin (from curcuma—yellow,) Hæmatin (from hæmatoxylon,) Quercitrin (quercitron—yellow,) Santalin (from santalum,) Rubian, Alizarin and Purpurin (from rubia,) Anchusin (from anchusa—red, green,) Rhabarbaric acid (from rheum—yellow, red, with alkali,) Sanguinarina (from sanguinaria,) Hydrastine (from hydrastis—yellow.)

Vegetable Acids.

1. *Fruit acids.*—Citric (in lemon, &c.,) Tartaric (in grapes, used in effervescing drinks,) Malic (in apples, &c.,) Oxalic (in rhubarb, sorrel, &c,) Pectic.
2. *Astringent and allied acids.*—Tannic (styptic, dose 2 to 10 grs.,) Gallic (astringent, dose 5 to 20 grs.,) Ellagic, Catechu-tannic (in kino, catechu, &c.,) Cincho-tannic (in cinchona bark,) Cephælic (in ipecac.)

4. *Balsamic, having relation to essential oils.*—Benzoic, Cinnamic, Valerianic and Hydrocyanic (sedative. Dose of officinal dilute acid ♏2 to 5.

4. *Combined with alkaloids in p'ants.*—Meconic (with morphia, &c., in opium,) Kinic (with quinia, &c., in cinchonas,) Aconitic (with aconitia, &c., in aconite,) Strychnic or Igasuric (with strychnia and brucia in nux vomica,) Veratric (with veratria in cevadilla seed,) Calumbic (with bebeerina, in columba,) Cevadic (with colchica, in colchicum,) Coccalinic (with menispermina, in cocculus indicus.)

VEGETABLE ALKALOIDS.

Aconitia ($\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 grs. to ʒj of ointment in neuralgia,) Delphinia, Berberina, Cissampelina, Menispermina. The opium alkaloids are Morphia, Narcotin, Codeia, Paramorphia or Thebaina and Papaverina,—Dose of morphia salts $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ gr.,—Sanguinarina, Conia. The Cinchona alkalcids are Quinia, Quinidia, Cinchonia (Quinoidine or Chinoidine is precipitated extract,) (Quinæ Sulphas is the well known antiperiodic—the sulphates of the other alkaloids have been used as substitutes,) Emetia or Emetina (active principle of ipecac,) Arnicina, Lobelina, Strychnia (tonic, excito motor, dose $\frac{1}{12}$ gr.,) Brucia (like strychnia, from nuvomica, &c., less powerful,) Atropia (used in solution for dilating the pupil of the eye,) Daturia, Hyoscyamia, Solania, Nicotia or Nicotina (active principle of tobacco,) Bebeerina (the sulphate is tonic and antiperiodic,—dose 3 to 10 grs.,) Veratria (used in neuralgia and gout—dose 1-12 gr., or externally in ointment, ℈j to ʒj,) Colchicia.

III. PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATIONS.

MEDICATED WATERS.

1*st Class*—By trituration with an insoluble substance, and subsequent filtration.

Aqua Camphora. Camphor ʒj. Carb. Magnes. ʒij to Oj. Dose fʒss.
" Amygdalæ Amaræ. Oil ♏xvi. Carb. Magnes. ʒj to Oij. Dose fʒj.
" Cinnamomi. Oil ♏xvi. Carb. Magnes. ʒj to Oj. Dose fʒij.
" Fœniculi. Oil xvi. Carb. Magnes. ʒj to Oj. Dose fʒij.
" Menthæ Pip. Oil xvi. Carb. Magnes. ʒj to Oj. Dose fʒij.
" Menthæ Virid. Oil xvi. Carb. Magnes. ʒj to Oj. Dose fʒij.

2*d Class*—By distillation.
Aq. Rosa. Rose petals ℔j to Oj.
3*d Class*—By charging water with gas.
Aq. Acidi Carbonici, 5 parts CO_2 to 1 of water.

Infusions.

1*st Class*—With boiling water, by maceration.
Group 1. ʒj to Oj.
Infusum Cinchonæ Flavæ. Tonic.
" Cinchonæ Rubræ. "
" Cascarillæ. Stimulant tonic.
" Eupatorii. Tonic—a diaphoretic, and emetic when hot.
" Krameriæ. Astringent.
" Sarsaparilla. Alterative, diaphoretic.
" Ulmi. Demulcent.
" Buchu. Demulcent, diuretic.
" Amoraciæ, (with mustard seed ʒj.) Stimulant diuretic.
" Senna, (+ Coriander ʒj.) Cathartic.
Group 2. ʒss to Oj.
Infusum Augustinæ. Stimulant, tonic.
" Anthemidis. Tonic, emetic when hot.
" Colombæ. Tonic.
" Serpentariæ. "

Infusum Valerianæ. Stimulant antispasmodic.
" Capsici. Arterial stimulant. Dose fʒss.
" Zingiberis. Carminative.
" Humuli. Tonic, mild narcotic.
" Spigeliæ. Anthelmintic.
" Catechu Comp., (÷ Cinnamon ʒj.) Astringent.
" Lini Comp. (+Liquorice root ʒij.) Demulcent.

Group 3. Proportions varied.

Infus. Caryophylli ʒij to Oj. Stimulant.
" Rhei ʒij to Oj. Cathartic.
" Tabaci ʒj to Oj. Sedative injection in hernia.
" Digitalis ʒj to Oss. + Tinct. Cinnam. fʒj. Narcotic. Dose fʒij.
" Rosæ Comp. ʒss to Oijss. + Sugar, Diluted Sulphuric Acid, Water. Adjuvant to astringent gargles.
" Taraxaci ʒij to Oj. Diuretic.

2d Class—With cold water, by maceration or displacement.

Infusum Cinchona Comp. ʒj to Oj. + Arom. Sulph. acid fʒj. Tonic.
" Pruni Virginianæ ʒss to Oj. Sedative, Tonic.
" Quassiæ ʒij to Oj. Tonic.
" Gentianæ Comp. ʒss to Oj. + Bitter orange peel, Coriander, Dil. Alcohol, Water. Tonic.
" Sassafras Medullæ ʒj to Oj. Demulcent.

TINCTURES.

Class 1—Made with diluted alcohol.

Group 1. ʒij to Oj Alcohol Dil.

Tinct. Aconite fol. Nervous sedative. Dose 20 to 30 drops.
" Belladonna. Narcotic. Dose 20 to 30 drops.
" Stramonii. " "

Tinct. Conii, (or cicutæ.) Alterative narcotic.
Dose 30 to 60 drops.
" Hyoscyami. Narcotic. "
" Digitalis. Diuretic narcotic. 10 drops.
" Lobeliæ. Emetic, narcotic.
fʒss to fʒj; emetic fʒss.
" Sanguinariæ. " stimulant "
" Scilla. Emetic diuretic expect.
10 to 30 drops.
" Colchici Sem. Diuretic, &c. 10 drops to fʒj.

Group 2. Proportions varying. Incompatible with Iron Salts.

Tinct. Gallæ ʒij to Oj. Dose fʒij. Astringent.
" Catechu ʒjss to Oj. " "
with ʒj Cinn.
" Kino ʒjss to Oj. fʒj. "
" Krameriæ ʒiij to Oj. "
" Cinchonæ. Yellow bark ʒiij to Oj.
Dose fʒss. Tonic.
" Comp. { Red bark, Orange peel, Serpentaria, Saffron, Saunders, } Dose fʒss. Ton. Aromat.
" Colombæ ʒij to Oj. " "
" Gentianæ Comp. { Gentian, Orange p'l, Cardam'm, } "Aromatic.
" Quassia ʒj to Oj. fʒij. Tonic, Aromatic.
" Humuli ʒijss to Oj. fʒij Tonic, Sedative.

Group 3. Proportions varying.

Tinct. Valerianæ ʒij to Oj. Dose fʒij.
Tonic, antispasmodic.
" Serpentariæ ʒjss to Oj. Dose fʒij.
Tonic, stimulant.
" Cubebæ ʒij to Oj. Dose fʒij. Stimulant.
" Cantharidis ʒss to Oj. gtt. 20. "

Tinct. Capsici ℥ss to Oj. f℥j. Stimulant.
" Cinnamomi ℥jss to Oj. f℥ss. Carminative.
" Cardamomi ℥ij to Oj. f℥j. "
" Cinnam. Comp. { Cinnamom, Cardamom, Ginger, } f℥ss. "
" Cardam. Comp. { Cardamom, Cinnamom, Caraway, Raisins, Cochineal, } f℥ss. "

Group 4. Proportions varying.

Tinct. Hellebori ℥ij to Oj. Dose f℥j. Emen. Cathart.
" Jalapæ ℥iij to Oj. " "
" Rhei ℥jss to Oj. f℥ss. Tonic, "
+ Cardamom ℥ij.
Tinct. Rhei et Aloes. { Rhubarb, Aloes, Cardam. } Dose. f℥ss. Cathartic.
Tinct. Rhei et Gentianæ { Rhubarb, Gentia } Do. f℥ss Laxative, Tonic.
Tinct. Rhei et Sennæ { Rhubarb, Senna, Coriander, Fennel, Saunders, Saffron, Liquorice, Raisins. } Do. Carmin., Lax.
Tinct. Sennæ et Jalapa { Senna, Jalap, Coriander, Cardamom, Caraway, Sugar. } Do. Carminative Lax.

Class 2.—Made with Officinal Alcohol, Sp. gravity .835.

Group 1.—Saturated Tinctures.

Tinct. Aconiti Rad.—ʒvi to Oj; Dose, gtt. 5 to 10; nervous sedative.

Tinct. Nucis Vomicæ.—ʒiv to "; " 5 to 15; Nervous Stimulant.

Tinct. Zingiberis.— " " fʒj; Carminative.

Group 2.—Resinous Tinctures.

Tinct. Myrrhæ.—ʒij to Ojss; Dose fʒj, astringent. Emmen.

Tinct. Aloes et Myrrhæ. { Aloes ʒjss; Saffron ʒss; Tinct. Myrrh Oj } fʒj Laxative, Emmen.

Tinct. Guaiaci.—ʒiij to Oj; fʒij, Alterative, Diaphoretic.

Tinct. Assafœtida.—ʒij " fʒj, Antispasmodic.

" Castorei.—ʒj " fʒss, "

" Lupulinæ.—ʒij " Dose fʒj, Tonic, Narcotic.

" Tolutani.—ʒjss " " fʒss, Stimulant, Expectorant.

" Benzoini Comp. { Benzoin, Storax, Bals. Tolu, Aloes. } fʒss, "Turlington's Balsam."

Group 3.—Simple Solutions in Alcohol.

Tinct. Camphoræ.—ʒij to Oj; dose gtt. 20; Stimulant.

Tinct. Ol. Menth. Pip.—fʒij to Oj; " " Carminative.

Tinct. Ol. Menth. Sativæ.—" " gtt. 30; Carminative.

Tinct. Iodinii. ʒj " gtt. 15; Alterative.

Tinct. Iodinii Comp. { Iodine ʒss, Iodide Potass ʒj. } " Alterative.

" Saponis Camphorata { Soap, Camphor, Oil Rosemary. } use externally.

Class 3.—Made with Aromatic Spirits of Ammonia.

Tinct. Guaiaci Ammoniata.—℥iv to Ojss; dose f℥j. Stimulant, Diaph.

Tinct. Valerianæ Ammoniata.—℥ij to Oj; " " Antispasmodic.

Medicated Wines.

White or Sherry wines used in making them.

Vinum Aloes.—℥j+Cardamom ʃ to Oj; dose f℥j to Ginger āā ʒj ⟩ f℥ij; Carminative, Aperient.

Vinum Rhei.—℥iij+Canella ʒj. ʃ to Oj; dose f℥j to Diluted Alcohol, f℥ij ⟩ f℥ss; Carminative Aperient.

Vinum Colchici Rad.—℥vi to Oj; gtt 10 to f℥j; Diuretic, nervous Sedative.

Vinum Colchici Sem —℥ij " f℥j to f℥ij; Diuretic and nervous Sedative.

Vinum Ergotæ.—℥ij to Oj; dose, f℥j; Excito-motor Stimulant.

Vinum Ipecacuanhæ.—℥j to Oj; dose, f℥j to f℥ss; Expectorant.

Vinum Tabacci.—℥j to Oj; " gtt 20; Diuretic.

Vinum Veratri Albi.—℥iv to Oj

Vinum Antimonii.—2 grains Tartar Emetic to f℥j; dose f℥j to f℥ss. Expect. Emetic.

Vinegars—with 1 part Acetic Acid to 7 of water.

Acetum Colchici.—℥j to Oj; Alcohol f℥ss, dose, gtt 30 to f℥ij. Diuretic, Sedative.

Vinum Scillæ.—℥ij to Oj; dose, gtt. 30 to f℥ij, Diuretic, Sedative.

Vinum Opii.—℥viij to Oiij f℥iv; gtt. 5 to 10. See below.

Preparations of Opium.

Tinct. Opii Camphorata, (Paregoric) { Opium ʒss, Camphor ℈j, Benzoic Acid ʒss, Oil Anise fʒss, Honey ʒj. } to Oj Dil. Alcohol.

Dose fʒj to fʒss.

Tinct. Opii (Laudanum.) Opium ʒj to ʒij to Oj, gtt. 25.

Tinct. Opii Acetata { Opium ʒj, Alcohol fʒiv, Vinegar fʒvi. } gtt. 20.

Vinum Opii, (Sydenham's Laud.) { Opium ʒij, Cinnamon, Cloves āā ʒj } to Sherry Oj gtt 20

Acetum Opii (Black drop.) { Opium ʒviii, Nutmeg ʒss, Saffron ʒss, Sugar ʒxii. } to Oiij fʒiv when fluid. gtt. 5 to 10.

Liquor Morphia Sulphatis.— ⅛ gr. Morphia to fʒj (Magendie's Solution, used in N. York and Boston, has 16 grs. to fʒj.) fʒj.

Decoctions.

Decoctum Chimaphilæ. ʒj to Ojss. Boil to Oj.
Dose Oj per diem. Alterative.

" Uvæ Ursi. ʒj to fʒ20, boil to Oj.
Dose fʒij. Ast. Diur.

" Dulcamaræ ʒj to Ojss, boil to Oj.
Dose fʒij. Alt. Narcotic.

" Hæmatoxyli ʒj to Oij, boil to Oj.
Dose fʒij. Astringent.

" Quercus Alb. ʒj to Ojss, boil to Oj.
Dose fʒij. Astringent.

" Cinch. flav. ʒj to Oj, boil ten minutes.
Dose fʒij. Tonic.

Decoctum Cinch. rub. ℥j to Oj, boil ten minutes.
Dose f℥ij. Tonic.
" Cornus Floridæ. " boil ten minutes.
Dose f℥ij. Tonic.
" Senega. ℥j to Ojss, boil to Oj.
Dose f℥ij. Stim. Expect.
" Hordei. ℥ij to Oivss, boil to Oij.
Ad. lib. Demulcent.
" Cetrariæ ℥ss to Ojss, boil to Oj.
Dose Oj per diem. Ton. Demul.
" Taraxi. ℥ij to Oij, boil ten minutes.
Dose f℥ij. Diuretic.
" Sarsap. Comp.:

Sarsap. ℥vi,	
Sassafras,	to Oiv,
Guaiac,	boil 15
Liquorice āā ℥j,	minutes.
Mezereon ʒiij,	

f℥iv. Alterative Diaphoretic.

EXTRACTS.

Class 1.—Narcotic inspissated juices.
Extractum Aconiti. Dose 1 to 2 grs.
" Belladonnæ. "
" Stramonii fol. "
" Conii. 2 to 3 grs.
" Hyoscyami. "
Class 2.—Hydro-Alcoholic and Alcoholic Extracts.
Ext. Aconiti Alcoholicum. ½ gr. to 1 gr. Narcotic.
" Belladonni " " "
" Stramonium Seminis. " "
" Cornii Alcoholicum. 1 to 2 grs. "
" Hyoscyami " " "
" Nucis Vomicæ. Nerv. stimulant.
" Hellebori. 10 to 15 grs. Cathartic.
" Jalapæ. " "
" Rhei. " "
" Podophylli. 5 to 10 grs. "

Ext. Cinchon. Flav. 10 to 15 grs. Tonic, alterative.
" Cinchon. rub. 10 to 15 grs. "
" Sarsaparillæ " "
" Colocynthidis Comp. (Colocynth made into Tincture and evaporated aloes, scammony, soap, and cardamom added. Cathartic.

Class 3.—By displacement with cold water and evaporation.

Ext. Gentianæ. 10 to 20 grs. Tonic.
" Quassiæ. 3 to 6 grs. "
" Dulcamaræ. " Alter. Narcotic.
" Krameriæ 10 to 20 grs. Astringent.
" Juglandis. " Cathartic.
" Opii. 1 gr. Narcotic.

Class 4.

Ext. Hæmatoxyli. 10 to 20 grs. Astringent.
(By decoction in water, straining and evaporating.)
Ext. Taraxaci. ℈j to ʒj. Diuretic, &c.
(Expressing milky juice, and evaporating.)
Ext. Colchici aceticum. 1 to 3 grs. Diuretic.
(Evaporating a medicated vinegar.)

UNOFFICINAL AND PSEUDO-EXTRACTS.

Ext. of Digitalis alc. Dose ½ gr. Sedative, diuretic.
" Ignatia Amara. ¾ gr. Tonic, excit. motor.
" Lupulin. 3 to 5 grs. Narcotic.
" Cimicifuga. 3 to 10 grs. Sedative tonic.
" Valerian. 3 to 10 grs. Antispasmodic.
Extractum Calisayicum. 2 to 5 grs. Tonic, Antiperiodic.
" Ergota, (aqueous.) " Excito, motor.
" Pareira. " " 10 to 30 grs. Tonic, diuretic.
" Uva Ursi. " " 10 to 30 grs. Tonic, diuretic.

Extractum Lobeliæ aceticum. 2 to 3 grs. Narcotic sedative.
" Cannabis Sativa. 1 gr. Narcotic stimulant.
" Glycyrrhizæ, (Liquorice.) Demulcent.

CONCENTRATED OR RESINOID EXTRACTS.

Jalapin. 3 to 8 grs. Cathartic.
Podophyllin. 1 to 3 grs. "
Macrotin, (impure resin of Cimicifuga.) 1 to 6 grs. Sed. Tonic.
Stillingin.—2 to 4 grains.
Leptandrin.—" "
Hydrastin.—1 to 2 grains. Tonic.

FLUID EXTRACTS.

1. Concentrated syrups.
Extract Sennæ fluidum, f℥ss. Cathartic.
Ext. Rhei fluidum, f℥j; Cathartic.
Ext. Spigeliæ et Sennæ fluidum, f℥j, Anthelmintic.
Ext. Sarsaparillæ fluidum, f℥j; Diaph., Alterative.
2. Alcoholic.
Ext. Valerianæ fluidum, f℥j; Antispasmodic.
3. Oleo-resina, prepared with Ether.
Ext. Cubeba fluidum, 5 to 30 drops; Stimulant.
Ext. Piperis fluidum, 1 to 5 drops: "

Unofficinal fluid Extracts.

1st Class—syrups.
Extract Cinchona fluidum; dose, f℥j.
Ext. Buchu fluidum, " "
Ext. Hydrangea " dose, f℥ss.
Ext. Rhubarb and Senna fluidum, "
Ext. Ergot fluidum, dose f℥j.
Ext. Serpentaria fluidum, f℥ss.
2 Class—alcoholic.

Extract Buchu fluidum ; dose fʒj.
" Serpentaria fluidum, ♏ 20.
Ext. Taraxacum " fʒj.
Ext. Gentian " "
Ext. Lobelia " ♏ 5 to 20.
Ext. Cimicifuga " ♏ 30
3*d Class*—Oleo-resins, with Ether.
Piperoid of ginger ; used in confectionary.
Oleo-resin Capsicum ; " "
Oil of male fern.
" of Ergot ; dose, ♏ 20 ; In parturition.

Syrups.

Syrupus Simplex.—Sugar 2 lbs., water 1 pint. Dissolve by heat.
1*st Class*.—Infusions or Decoctions made permanent by sugar.
Syrup Aurantii Corticis.—By maceration with boiling water.—An adjuvant.
Syr. Senna (with Fennel.)—Digest with hot water. Laxative, dose fʒj to fʒij.
Syr. Krameria.—Displacement with cold water ; astringent ; dose, fʒss.
Syr. Pruni Virginianæ " Sedative, Tonic and Expectorant; dose, fʒss.
Syr. Senegæ.—Decoction ; Stimulant, Expectorant. Dose, fʒj to fʒij.
Syr. Scillæ comp.—Decoction ; Stimulant, Expectorant ; ♏20 to fʒj.
2d *Class*.—By evaporation from a diluted alcoholic extract, and sugar added.
Syr. Ipecacuanhæ. ʒss in Oj Syrup. Expect. fʒj to fʒss.
" Scillæ Comp. Squill and Seneka. Expect. gtt 20 to fʒj.
+ Tart. Em. gr. j to fʒj.

Syr. Rhei. ℥j in Oj Syrup. Laxative.
f℥ss to f℥iv.

" Sarsaparilla. { Sarsaparilla Guiacum, Roses, Senna, Liq'ce, and essential oils, } Alterat. f℥ss.

3d Class.—Containing acetic acid.

Syr. Alii. Macerate Garlic in dil. acet. acid and add sugar. Antispasmodic. Dose f℥j.

Syr. Scillæ. Acet. Scillæ, Oj + sugar lbij. Expect. f℥j.

4th Class.—Simple syrup as a base.

Syr. Acidi Citrici. ℥j to Oj + Oil of Lemon ♏j. Vehicle.

Syr. Krameriæ (2d process.) Ext. ℥j to Oj. Astring. f℥ss.

Syr. Tolutanus. Tinct. ℥v to Oj. Adjuvant.

Syr. Zingiberis. Tinct. f℥ss to Oj. "

Syr. Rhei Aromaticus, { Rhubarb, ℥v; Cloves, Cinnamon, āā ℥j. } Carm. { Nutmeg ℥ss, Dil. Alcohol q. s, Displace Oss Tinct. Evaporate to ℥iv, Add Ojss Syrup, } Laxat.
f℥ij to f℥j.

Syr. Amygdalis. 1 pt. bitter almonds. 3 pts. sweet " Demulcent.

" Limonis. Lemon juice Oj, sugar lbij. Vehicle.

" Acaciæ. Gum ℥j, sugar ℥vii, Water f℥iv. Excipient for pills.

CONFECTIONS.

Confectio Rosæ. Powd. rose 2 pts, sugar 15 p. honey 3, rose-water 4.

" Aromaticæ. Arom. powd. 5½, saffron ½, syr. aurant. 6, honey 2.

Confectio Opii, (1 gr. in 36.) Opium powd. 4½, arom. powd. 48, honey 112.

" Sennæ. P. senna and coriander, with figs, prunes, cassia, &c.

SPIRITS, OR ESSENCES.

Spiritus Myristica. Nutmeg ℥ij to Dil. Alcohol. 1 gal. Distillation.

" Juniperi Comp. Oils of juniper, caraway, and fennel. Solution.

" Pimenta. Oil of pimenta in dil. alcohol. Solution.

" Rosmarini. Oil f℥iv to one gal. alcohol. Solution.

" Lavandulæ. Flowers lbij to 1 gal. alcohol. Distillation.

" Lavandulæ Comp:

Cinnamon, Cloves, { to Sp. Lavender } Maceration
Nutm'g, Saunders, { & Sp. Rosemary, } Displacem't.

POWDERS.

Medicines adapted to the form of powders are insoluble mineral substances, vegetable products, and some soluble substances.

Insoluble—too large doses for pills.—Carbo-liqui, Magnesia, Calcis phosph., Pot. bitrart, Sulphur sub., Creta ppt., Ferri subcarb, Calomel, &c. Vegetable powders, as Powd. cinchona, colomba, gentian, rhubarb, jalap, cubebs, &c.

In certain combinations, and when pills are objected to. Powd. pil. hydrarg., Ext. Colocy., Opium, Digitalis, Nux Vom., Kino, Tannic acid, Gallic acid, Potas. nit., Opium alkaloids, Cinchona alkaloids, Sub-nit., Bismuth, &c.

Diluents for powders.—Sugar, Lactin, Powd. Acacia, Cinnamon, Arom powd., Ext. Liquorice, Gum Tragacanth, Elm Bark, &c.

Pills.

Medicines adapted to pilulæ form are, powders in less than 15 grain doses, gum resins, extracts, and oleo-resins and oils in small proportions.

Unadhesive materials.—Calomel, Dover's powds., Subnit. Bismuth, Morphia acetas, &c., Strychnia, Pulv. Digitalis, Pulv. Ipecac, Plumbi acetas, Ant. et Pot. tartrate, Ant. Sulph., Argenti nitras, Argenti oxidum, Ferri pulvis, Ferri subcarbonate, &c., Potass. Iodid., Camphor, &c.

Medicinal Excipients.—Extracta, Pil. hydrarg., Pil. Copaibæ, Pil. Ferri carb., Terebinthina.

With moisture.—Powd. Aloes, Rheum, Kino, Tannin, Opium, Scilla, Ferri citras, Assafœtida, &c.

With alcohol.—Guaiacum, &c.

With dilute SO_3—Quiniæ sulph., Cinchoniæ sulph., Quinidiæ sulph., Quinoidine.

Inert Excipients.—Powd. Acacia, Tragacanth, soap, Bread crumbs, Confections, Syrup of gum, Honey, Molasses, Syrups.

Liquids.

Suitable medicines are most soluble salts, light insoluble powders, Extracts, Gum resins, oils, &c.

Forming eligible solutions with water.—Alumen, Ammon. murias, Ant. et pot. tart., Barii chloridum, Calcii chloridum, Ferri sulph., Ferri et pot. tart., Manganesii sulph., Magnesiæ sulphas, Potassæ acetas, Pot. bicarb., Pot. carb., Pot. citras, Pot. chloras, Pot. tartras, Potasii bromid, Pot. iodid, Morphia acetas, Morphia sulphas, Morphia murias, Sodæ bicarb, Sod. boras, Sod. carbonas, Sod. sulph., Sod. et pot. tart., Sod. chlorid, Sod. phosph. Acid citric, Acid tartaric, Acid tannic.

Mixing, but not forming clear solutions in water diffused by agitation.—Magnesia, Potas. bitart. Sulph. præcip., Pulv. Cinchonæ, Pulv. Ipecac. Quiniæ sulph.

Miscible by trituration alone.—Ext. Aconiti, Ext. Bellad., Ext. Conii, Ext. Hyoscyami, Ext. Stramon., Ext. Taraxaci, Ext. Kramer, Ext. Glycyrrh., Confections, Assafœtida, Ammoniac, Guaiacum, Myrrha, Scammony.

Suspended by viscid excipients.—Copaiba, Ol. Amygdalæ, Ol. Ricini, Ol. Terebinth., Olea essentia, Ferri protocarb.

Requiring additions to form solutions.—Quin. sulph., Cinchon. sulph., Quinid sulph., Chinoidine, Iodine, Hydrarg. iodid. rub.

Requiring viscid substances.—Ammon. carb., Hyd. chlorid. corros., Pot. Cyanuret, Potassa.

Vehicles or correctives (especially of salines.)—Aq. medicatæ, syrups, Tinct. Cinnamomi, Tinct. Cinnam. comp., Tinct. Cardam.

Tinct. card. comp, Infus. rosa comp. Saccharum, Olea destillata, Tinct. Tolutana, Tinct. Zingiberis.

CERATES AND OINTMENTS.

1*st Class.*—Simple, much used as vehicles.

Ceratum Simplex. 1 pt. white wax, 2 lard. Firmest healing dressing.

Ceratum Cetacei. 1 sp. cet., 3 wht. wax, 6 olive oil. Firm healing dressing.

Unguentum Simplex. 1 wht. wax, 4 lard. Softer healing dressing.

Ung. Aquæ Rosæ. { Almond oil, sp. ceti, wt. wax, rose water. } Softest healing dressing.

Ceratum Resinæ. { 5 resin, 8 lard, 2 yellow wax, } Stimulant healing dressing. (Basilicon.)

2*d Class.*—Mechanical mixture of medicinal substance with unctuous ingredient.

Group 1.—*By fusion.*

Cerat. Resinæ Comp. { Resin, suet, yellow wax, turpentine, flaxseed oil, } Stimulating.

Ung. Picis. Liq. Tar and suet, equal parts. Stimulant, antiseptic.

Cerat. Cantharidis. { Canth. 12 pts., lard, 10, y. wax, resin, āā, 7 pts. } Epispastic. Blist. cerat.

Group 2.—*By trituration.*

Cerat. Sabinæ. 1 pt. savin, 6 resin cerate. Stimulant dressing.

Ung. Gallæ. 1 pt. galls, 7 lard. Astringent.

Ung. Veratri alb. 1 pt. root, 4 lard and oil lemon. In itch.

Cerat. Calaminæ. { ℥iij Calamine, ℥xii lard, ℥iij wax. } Mild ast. & desiccant.

Cerat. Zinci Carb. { 1 pt. $\overline{Zn}$ O, CO_2, 5 simple ointment. } Mild astringent.

Ung. Zinci Oxidi. { 1 pt. $\overline{Zn}$ O, 6 lard, } Mild Astringent.

Ung. Cupri Subacet. { 1 pt. 2 Cu O, Ac, 6 HO, 15 pts. simple ointment, } Mild escharotic.

Ung. Antimonii. { 1 pt. KO, $Sb.\ O_3$, 2 $\overline{T}$, 4 pts lard. } Vesiccant.

Ung. Hydrargyri. Equal parts Hg. and lard. Alterative.

Ung. Hydrargyri. Ammon. { 1 pt. Hg Cl, NO_2, 12 simple ointment. } Desiccant alterative.

Ung. Hydrargyri Oxid. Rub. { 1 pt. Hg O_2 8 simp. ointm't. } Stimulant alterative.

Ung. Iodinii. { 1 pt. I, one fifth pt. KI, 24 lard. } Discutient alterat'e.

Ung. " Comp. { 1 pt. I, 2 pts. KI. 32 lard. } Discutient alterative.

Ung. Potassii Iodid. { 1 pt. KI + 1 pt. Ag. 8 lard. } Discutient alterative.

Ung. Plumbi Carb. { 1 pt. Pb O, CO_2, / 6 ung. simp. } Astringent, desiccant.

Ung. Sulphuris. 1 pt. S, 2 pts. lard. In Itch.

Ung. Sulphuris. Comp. { Sulph. ℥j, Ammon. merc ℥j, / Beng. acid ℥j, Ol. Berg. f℥j, / Sulph. acid f℥j, Nit. Potas. [℥ij. / Lard ℥vi. } In Itch

Ung. Belladonnæ. 1 pt. ext., 8 lard. Anodyne.

Ung. Stramonii. " "

Ung. Creasoti. Creasote f℥ss, Lard ℥j. Antiseptic, stimulant.

3d Class.—By digesting the ingredient in lard.

Ung. Tabaci. ℥j leaves to lbj lard. Narcotic.

Ung. Mezerei. ℥iv bark to ℥xiv lard, ℥ij wax. Stimulant.

Ung. Cantharidis, (with boiling water,) ℥ij to ℥viij resin cerate. Stimulant.

4th Class.—The unctuous ingredient is decomposed.

Ung. Hydrarg. Nit, (citrine ointment.) Powerful stimulant and alterative.

Cerat. Saponis. Soothing dressing.

Cerate Plumbi S. Acet. (Goulard's cerate.) Cooling

VIII.

TABLE OF SYMPTOMATOLOGY.

A. TOPOGRAPHICAL.

1. *General Aspect of Patient.*

I. ATTITUDE.

Unusual languor—invasion of acute disease; course of chronic ones.
Unnatural boldness—insanity; delirium.
General immobility—catalepsy.
Irregular and perpetual movement—chorea.
Distorted features, altered position, and impaired motion of limbs—hemiplegia.
Tonic spasm of trunk—tetanus.

II. DECUBITUS.

Constantly dorsal—cerebral apoplexy, organic disease of brain and spinal marrow, acute peritonitis, general articular rheumatism.
Prone—generally in gastric, intestinal, hepatic, and renal colic.
Lateral—some stages of pleurisy or pneumonia (not general;) in consumption, when one lung is affected, the diseased side is usually lain on.
Sitting—diseases of heart and lungs, which interfere with respiration.
Head thrown back—laryngeal and tracheal disease.

Restlessness, jactitation, &c.—the invasion of acute inflammation, idiopathic fevers, many affections of children, delirium and acute mania.

III. VOLUME OF BODY.

General enlargement—anasarca, or emphysema from a wound of the chest.

II. SIGNS FURNISHED BY HEAD, FACE, AND NECK.

Head bent to one side—convulsions, hemiplegia, torticollis, dislocation of cervical vertebra, cervical glandular swellings, cicatrices of neck, after burns.

Head bent forward—vertebral mal-formation.

Head bent back—diseases with dyspnœa, as croup, laryngismus stridulus, suffocative catarrh, &c. Tetanus, spinal meningitis of neck.

Cranium increased in size—chronic hydrocephalus—hypertrophied brain.

Œdematous scalp—erysipelas, small-pox.

Facies stupida (dull expression)—typhoid fever.

Facies vultuosa (full, red face, injected eyes)—cardiac hypertrophy, cerebral congestion.

Pinched countenance (opposite of last)—acute peritonitis, in health, from exposure to severe cold.

Facies hippocratica—in chronic disease just before death, in unusually prolonged acute disease.

PHYSIOGNOMICAL RUGÆ.

Rugæ transversæ (in forehead)—excessive pain rising externally.

R. oculo-frontales (from forehead vertically to root of nose)—distress, anxiety, anguish, and severe internal pain. In acute disease, an imperfect or false crisis, impending efflorescence, and often fatal termination. Linea oculo-zygomatica (from inner angle of the eye below the cheek-bone)—in children,

a cerebral or nervous affection; in adults, disorder or abuse of the generative organs.

Linea nasalis (from upper border of ala nasi, curved to outer margin of the orbicularis oris)—strongly marked in phthisis and atrophy, inferior part indicates gastric disease, upper part affection of the upper part of intestine. Conjointly with retraction of the cheek, and with the L. oculo-zygomatica, the eyes being fixed and complexion wan, an indication of worms.

L. labialis (from angle of mouth to lower part of face)—in children, a thoracic affection with dyspnœa.

L. collateralis nasi (in a semicircular direction towards the chin, external to last two)—chronic and obstinate disease of thoracic or abdominal viscera.

Œdema of face and eyelids—albuminuria, sometimes in anemia.

Transient redness or flushing of face—women suffering from menstrual irregularity, and at the critical period.

Hectic flush—phthisis, wasting, chronic affections.

Paleness of face—cold stage of fever, and acute inflammation, chronic diseases, especially Bright's disease, in convalescence.

Dingy white or greenish face—anemia.

Yellow tint—jaundice.

Yellow at labial commissures and alæ nasi—slight hepatic derangement.

Citron tint—in cancerous affections.

Bluish hue—impeded venous circulation, as in asphyxia, Asiatic cholera, typhus fever, cyanosis.

Slate color—from the use of nit. silver.

Perpetual motion of eyelids—some cases of mania and idiocy.

Forcible closure of eyelids—photophobia.

Eyelids open—injury of portio-dura from paralysis of the orbicularis.
Paralysis of upper lid—lesion of third pair of nerves.
Epiphora (flowing of tears over the cheek)—obstruction of lachrymal duct, in initial stage of ophthalmia, and in some neuralgic affections of the eye, presence of a foreign body.
Nostrils dilating forcibly and rapidly; difficult respiration.
Itching nostrils; in children a sign of intestinal worms.

III. *Region of the Throat.*

Enlarged—some anginose affections, in the first months of pregnancy, and at the approach of puberty in females.
Violent pulsation of carotid arteries—acute mania, cerebral inflammation, hypertrophy of heart with dilatation of right ventricle, anemia, sometimes, in typhoid fever.
Pulsation of arteria innominata (above the sternum, in front and to the right of the trachea)—aortic regurgitation.
Circumscribed swellings—glandular enlargements.

IV. Region of the Chest.

General expansion of one side—large pleuritic effusion.
Bulging at base of lung—gravitating pleuritic effusion.
Bulging at anterior superior parts of chest—emphysema.
Bulging in right hypochondrium—enlargement of liver.
Bulging in præcordial region—effusion into pericardium, or hypertrophy of heart.
Tumor about the junction of third rib, with right side of sternum—aneurism of ascending aorta.
Tumor between the base of scapula and the spine—aneurism of descending aorta.

Retraction of one side (usually the left)—after absorption of pleuritic effusion.
Depression or local retraction—absorption of circumscribed effusion, phthisis.
Respiration increased (healthy standard about 20 a minute)—dyspnœa, as in spasmodic asthma.
Respiration diminished—pleurisy and pleurodynia, paralysis of respiratory muscles, pneumonia, emphysema, pneumothorax, phthisis, &c.
Respiration jerking—spasmodic asthma, obstruction of larynx and trachea, pleurodynia.
Respiration costal—abdominal inflammation and diaphragmatic pleurisy.

V. Abdominal Region.

General increase of volume—ascites, meteorism, tympanites (these latter known by resonance, and occur in adynamic diseases, peritonitis, intestinal obstruction, hysteria, &c.)
Enlargement of hypochondria—diseases of liver or spleen.
Enlargement in epigastrium—hysteria and cancer of stomach.
Enlargement in hypogastrium—distention of bladder. ovarian tumors, fæcal accumulation, &c.
Diminished size—in most chronic diseases, as chronic dysentery, in lead colic (with hard muscles.)

VI. Genital Organs.

Enlarged penis in children—vesical calculus, masturbation.
Cartilaginous hardness of corpora cavernosa—from onanism.
Retraction of testicles—renal calculus.
Distended scrotum—hydrocele, hematocele, sarcocele.

Enlarged labia majora—general dropsy, local affections.

VII. Extremities.

Immovable—paralysis.
Contracted and rigid—softening of brain, &c.
Œdematous—from embarrassed circulation.
Articulations swollen—rheumatism, hydrarthrosis, white swelling, &c.
Diminished in size—paralysis.

B. PHYSIOLOGICAL.

I. Functions of the Nervous System.

1. SENSATION.

Morbidly augmented--acute inflammatory affections of brain and spinal marrow, idiopathic fevers, hysteria.
Tensile pain—phlegmonous inflammation.
Dull, heavy pain—enlarged viscera, internal tumour, effusion in serous cavities, in the loins previous to menstrual and hemorrhoidal discharges.
Smarting pain—skin deprived of cuticle, or under influence of irritants.
Lancinating pain—cancer and neuralgia.
Boring pain—constitutional syphilis, rheumatism, gout, inflammation of periosteum, &c.
Contusive pain—from bruises, in acute diseases.
Itching and formication—cutaneous disorder.
Exaltation of vision—ophthalmia, inflammation of brain and meninges, some nervous affections.
Muscæ volitantes—affections of brain and optic nerve, dyspepsia.
Hearing painfully acute, cerebral inflammation, hysteria.
Hearing obtuse—in typhus fever.

II. VOLUNTARY MOTION.

Increase of strength—acute disorder, with delirium, cerebral inflammation, mania.

Debility, in most diseases.

Paralysis—indicative of lesion of brain or spinal marrow, as apoplexy, spinal softening, &c., or of injury to a nervous trunk, or it may be functional, as in some cases of hysteria.

Trembling—cold stage of fever, nervous affections, ataxic fevers, in old persons, action on the system of lead, mercury, strong coffee, alcoholic liquor, tobacco, and opium.

Rigidity of limbs—in upper extremities, a symptom of softening of the brain, cerebral extravasation, hysteria.

III. REFLEX OR EXCITO-MOTORY SYSTEM.

Cramp—pregnant women, hysteria, painter's colic, &c., &c.

Tetanus (another form of tonic spasm)—may be trismus when the muscles of mastication are affected, emprosthotonos, with the body bent forwards, opisthotonos, if bent backwards, and pleurosthotonos, with lateral curvature.

Clonic or temporary spasm—seen in convulsions of children, in hysteria, and some affections of the brain, in subsultus tendinum taking place in acute, ataxic diseases, in hiccough, &c.

Morbid rythmical movements—disease of cerebellum or its commissures.

Reflected or sympathetic sensations, as pain at extremity of penis from calculus of bladder, pain in right shoulder from congested liver, in left shoulder from disordered stomach, &c., are numerous.

IV. INTELLECT.

Exaltation of affections—hypochondriasis.
Abolition of moral sensibility; mania, typhus fever.
Illusion and hallucination; insanity.
Exaltation of intellect—melancholia, sometimes at close of life.
Enfeebled intellect—typhus fever.
Delirium—diseases of brain and its meninges, typhus fever, the exanthemata; diseases of chest and abdomen.
Insomnia—mania, &c.
Drowsiness—typhoid fever, some affections of the brain, &c.

Function of Respiration.

I. DYSPNŒA.

From the access of pure air impeded.

a. Mechanical.

Rigidity of parts—cartilages ossified, pleura indurated, rickety distortion.
Pressure of parts—tumours or dropsies of abdomen.
Obstructions of air-tubes—effusions, swellings, or tumours pressing on them, spasm of glottis or bronchi.
Compression of lungs—effusions or tumours in pleural sac, in pleurisy, hydrothorax, pneumothorax, aneurism, &c.
Alteration in tissue of lungs—enlargement of the vessels, effusions, as œdema, hepatization, tubercle, &c.; altered structure, or emphysema, dilated bronchi, vomica, &c.

b. Chemical.

Deficiency of oxygen in the air—mephitic gas, rarified air.

c. Vital.

Pain of parts moved in respiration—pleurodynia, pleuritis, peritonitis, &c.
Paralysis of muscles—injury of spinal marrow.
Weakness of muscles—prostration in ataxic fever, &c.
Spasm of muscles—tetanus, spasmodic asthma.

2. *From the state of the blood.*

a. Mechanical.

Obstruction to the passage of blood—diseases of heart and great vessels, tumours pressing on them.

b. Chemical.

An excessively venous state—violent exertion.
Deficiency of red particles—anæmia, chlorosis.

3. *From the nervous relations of parts.*

Excessive sensibility of par vagum—hysteric dyspnœa, cerebral fevers.
Defective sensibility of par vagum—coma, narcotism, &c.

II. COUGH.

Hollow or barking—in last stage of consumption, chronic bronchitis, in some nervous affections.
Sharp or ringing—in croup.
Hoarse—incipient catarrh, chronic laryngitis, anginous affections.
Wheezing—asthma.
Belching—some disease of larynx.
Paroxysmal—hooping-cough, hysteria.
On auscultation, bronchial (harsh, rapidly evolved, concentrated)—phthisis, pneumonia, pleurisy, dilatation of bronchi.
On auscultation, cavernous (hollow)—tubercular excavation, dilated bronchi.

On ausculation, amphoric (metallic or ringing)—broncho-pleural fistula, large, tubercular excavation.

III. EXPECTORATION.

Scanty—first stage of acute affections of lungs.
Copious—decline of acute disease of air-passages or lungs, in chronic affections.
Serous or watery—forming stage of bronchitis, pulmonary congestion, and vesicular emphysema.
Mucous—bronchitis, and pneumonia.
Purulent—phthisis, third stage of pneumonia.
Nummular (like coin)—tubercular phthisis, bronchitis of measles, occasionally in chronic bronchitis.
Flocculent, muco-purulent;—advanced phthisis.
Tubular—plastic bronchitis, pneumonia.
Whitish—beginning of acute affections of the lungs.
Yellowish or greenish; acute bronchitis.
Rusty—pneumonia.
Putrid smell—gangrene of lungs.
Faint and sweetish smell—bronchitis, and first stage of phthisis.
Alliaceous odour—broncho-pleural fistula.

IV. PAIN.

Dull, heavy, aching, round the base of the chest—acute bronchitis.
Soreness in sternal region, and between the shoulders—acute bronchitis.
Sharp, lancinating, sudden, usually below the nipple—pleuritic.
Darting from anterior part of chest to interscapular region—in phthisis.
Constant pain between the shoulders—in phthisis, chlorosis, other chronic diseases.

V. EFFECTS OF PERCUSSION.

Increased clearness of sound—in pneumothorax and emphysema.

Dulness of sound—pneumonia, pleurisy, phthisis, hydrothorax, &c.
Wooden sound—chronic pleurisy, with dense membranes.
Tympanitic—pneumothorax and emphysema.
Tubular—pleuritic effusion, tubercular excavation.
Amphoric (imitated by filliping the inflated cheek)—tubercular cavities.
Cracked-metal sound—cavities near the surface.

VI. EFFECTS OF AUSCULTATION.

Exaggerated respiration—in portions of lungs adjoining those unfit for respiration.
Weak respiration—from obstruction to entrance of air to the part.
Suppressed respiration—when mucus clogs up a large bronchus.
Jerking respiration—incipient pleurisy, spasmodic asthma, tuberculous infiltration.

Incomplete respiration (inspiratory murmur deficient)—spasmodic asthma.
Bronchial respiration (like the top of sternum and root of lung naturally)—in pneumonia, tubercles, &c.
Cavernous and amphoric—tuberculous excavation.

Dry Rhonchi.

Sibilant—in bronchitis, from modified calibre of air-cells.
Sonorous—Ditto.
Dry, crackling (few in number, co-existing with inspiration)—first stage of phthisis.

Humid Rhonchi.

Crepitation (imitated by rubbing a lock of hair between the fingers near the ear)—pneumonia in stage of engorgement and of resolution.
Subcrepitant (more moist than last)—in capillary

bronchitis, pneumonia at resolution, pulmonary apoplexy, œdema of lung.

Mucous—bubbling through liquid in bronchi of large size.

Cavernous or gurgling—same as last, but in the pulmonary excavation.

Friction sound—from diseased pleura.

Diminished vocal resonance—in vesicular emphysema, pneumo-thorax.

Exaggerated vocal resonance, or bronchophony—tubercle, pneumonia in stage of hepatization.

Ægophony (nasal tone like a bleat of a goat)—pleuritic effusion.

Pectoriloquy (resonance, as in a hollow, and transmitted in articulate words)—tubercular caverns, and dilated bronchi.

Metallic, tinkling sound (imitated by striking gently a hollow, glass vessel with a pin)—in pneumo-hydrothorax, with bronchial fistula, in some excavations of the lungs.

III. Circulatory Functions.

I. AUSCULTATION OF THE HEART.

a. Its Impulse.

(Is correspondent with the pulse at the wrist, unless mechanical impediments exist.)

Strong—in fevers and inflammations.

Small vibratile—after hemorrhage in anæmia, &c.

Full, strong, heaving, and somewhat diffused—hypertrophy.

Still more powerful, felt over the whole præcordial region—hypertrophy with dilatation.

Feeble and diffused—ventricular dilatation.

Sharp, concentrated—in anæmic or nervous persons,

atrophy of the muscular walls of the heart with fatty degeneration.

Visible at scrobiculous cordis—obstruction anterior to tricuspid valve.

Visible at scrobiculus cordis, as well as between the ribs of left side—disease of mitral valve.

b. Its Rhythm.

(The natural rhythm is a long sound, a short sound, and an interval.)

Altered rhythm—most frequent cause is valvular change, dilatation of heart and atrophy of walls of ventricles, effusions into the pericardium.

c. Its Sound.

(Natural sound represented by lub-tub-lub-tub.)

Louder and clearer—dilatation of the cavities, with thinning of the walls, without valvular disease.

Clearer, but not louder—muscular atrophy of the parietes.

Decreased sounds—impeded action, hypertrophy.

(Unnatural sounds, or murmurs.)

Endo-cardial, or blowing murmurs, bellows murmur, rasping do., filing do., musical do.)—indicative of valvular lesions, of diseased blood, as anæmia, of nervous disease of heart.

Exocardial (rubbing murmur and its varieties)—pericarditis, from the attrition of roughened surfaces.

II. CHARACTER OF THE PULSE.

a. As to its force and intensity.

Strong resists compression by the finger.—In inflammatory affections, especially of the parenchyma of the solid viscera, as lungs and liver, in the active hemorrhages. In plethoric and strong individuals, any derangement of circulation will cause it.

Weak (easily compressible)—disease with prostration,

nervous and chronic affections, especially when caused by perverted nutrition, produced by fear, diseases of old men, women, and children.

Full; volume of artery seems increased—natural pulse of plethoric and tall persons, diseases with strong pulse, cerebral congestion and apoplexy, cardiac disease.

Small; opposite of full—often from narrowing of aortic orifice, in the serous phlegmasiæ, as peritonitis, pericarditis, inflammations of stomach, intestines, bladder, &c., in hysteria, hypochondriasis, and other nervous affections—In chlorosis, in cold stage of fevers, diseases with violent paroxysms of pain, a symptom of adynamic and ataxic diseases, and of purulent resorption.

Corded; (hard, sharp, or contracted, giving a vibratory sensation to the fingers)—In the membranous phlegmasiæ; sanguine congestions; active hemorrhages; neurosis, lead colic, &c.

Soft; (compressible or liquid, yields readily to pressure)—in adynamic affections.

b. As to its Rhythm.

Frequent—febrile and inflammatory disease, hemorrhages, &c.

Slow or infrequent—apoplexy, acute tubercular meningitis, some adynamic affections, sometimes in diseases of heart.

Unequal (dicrotous or double in beat)—Convalescence.

IV. *Function of Digestion.*

Tongue diminished in size (generally also trembling and dry)—typhus and other low fevers.

Tongue coated, &c.—Dr. Louis' observations indicate that the tongue does not show the true state of the stomach. This is a subject worthy of further investigation.

Appetite voracious—pregnancy, hysteria and insanity.
Appetite diminished—most acute diseases.
Thirst increased—acute affections, especially of stomach and bowels—after hemorrhage, in diabetes.
Thirst abolished—some cerebral diseases with coma.
Vomiting—beginning of acute inflammatory and febrile affections, early pregnancy, in colic, cerebral diseases, hernia.
Pain, aggravated by pressure—inflammation of viscera, peritonitis.
Pain relieved by pressure—over-distention, neuralgia colic.
Tormina—acute colic.
Tenesmus—in dysentery.
Fæces watery—serous diarrhœa, Asiatic cholera.
Fæces mucous (like white of egg:)—chronic inflammation of the colon.
Fæces hard and scybalous—constipation, colic, cancer of stomach, &c.
Fæces clay colour—deficiency of bile.
Fæces yellow or dark brown—excess of bile.
Fæces dark green—from bile, after calomel in children.
Fæces red or streaked with blood—dysentery, when the blood is dark, and, mixed with the fæces, it is usually from the upper part of intestinal canal.
Fæces pitchy black—melæna.
Fæces pure blood, unattended with colic—hemorrhoids. Fæces semi-transparent and colourless, with whitish clots (like rice-water or turbid whey)—Asiatic cholera.
Fæces black—from iron as medicine.
Fæces with shreds of false membrane—dysentery and diarrhœa, biliary or intestinal calculi, worms, &c.
Fæces with fat—diabetes, phthisis.
Fæces fetid—adynamic diseases.

v. *Urinary Secretion.*

Suppression or diminution—most inflammatory and febrile diseases, dropsy.

Retention in the bladder—from paralysis, typhoid fever, hysteria, &c.

Increased amount—diabetes, cold stage of fevers, hysteria, from various passions of the mind.

Urine darker than usual in inflammatory affections; if much blood is abstracted during their progress, it becomes clearer; at the height of the inflammation it is clear and deeply coloured; when it subsides, there is a yellow or reddish sediment of uric acid and urates.

Deposits of uric acid (red or yellow sand sediments)—fever, acute inflammation, rheumatism, phthisis, all the grades of dyspepsia, diseases attended with arrest of perspiration, diseases of genital apparatus, from blows and strains of the loins, excessive indulgence in animal food, too little exercise.

Deposits of earthy phosphates (white sediment)—indicate a depressed state of the nervous energy of serious importance.

Deposits of oxalate of lime—digestive derangement.

Urine containing blood—hemorrhage of kidneys or urinary tract.

Albuminous urine—Bright's disease, dropsy after scarlatina, &c.

Mucous urine—irritated or inflamed state of genito-urinary mucous membrane.

Sugar in urine—dyspepsia; when excessive, diabetes mellitus.

VI. Perspiration.

Profuse—acute rheumatism, decline of acute inflammations and fevers (the latter often critical.)

Diminished—early stage of acute disease, dropsy, diabetes.

Night sweats—phthisis (profuse, debilitating.)
Excessive acid odour; (rheumatism, gout.)
Odour fetid—some adynamic fevers.
Odour mouldy—measles, scarlet fever.
Odour ammoniacal—sometimes in typhoid fever.
Odour peculiar in insanity.
Odour of chlorine or rotten stone—miliary.

VII. Animal Heat.

General heat of surface—in fevers.
External local heat—in inflammation.
Forehead hot—cephalalgia.
Scalp hot—cerebral disease.
Integument of chest hot—thoracic inflammation.
Hands and feet hot—phthisis.
Peculiar acrid heat (burning the applied hand)—in typhus fever.
Chill—initial of fever, and of the phlegmasiæ, particularly pneumonia.
Temperature generally low—from languid circulation.
Coldness of hands and feet—in nervous and anæmic persons.

IX.

OUTLINES OF GENERAL PATHOLOGY AND THERAPEUTICS.

A. PRIMARY ELEMENTS OF DISEASE.

I. Properties of Contractile (Muscular) fibre.

a. IRRITABILITY.

1. *Excessive.* Seen in excessive strength, as in delirium; or in quickness, as in convulsions or clonic spasm; or in unusual duration, in tonic spasm (cramp, catalepsy, and tetanus.) Remedies.—If from flow of blood, antiphlogistic; firm pressure on muscles in cramp (masseter muscle in trismus.) If from nervous irritation, narcotics and antispasmodics, especially stramonium, belladonna, sulphuric ether, and Indian hemp.
2. *Defective.* In force (weakness and paralysis) or in readiness to contract (as from opium, digitalis, &c., and some cerebral diseases.) Remedies.—Repose, if from exhaustion; stimulants, as ammonia, brandy, &c., (often large quantities,) electricity, cold water dash; strychnia and cantharides in paralysis (endermic application best.)

b. TONICITY.

(Cold increases tonicity and impairs irritability.)

1. *Excessive.* Remedies.—Antimony, &c., to relax the fibre.
2. *Defective.* Remedies.—Tonics, especially cold, Peruvian bark, iron, the mineral acids, and generous living.

II. Properties of Nerves.

a. SENSIBILITY (GENERAL.)

1. *Excess.* Narcotics mostly required, as opium, henbane, hemlock, &c. If vascular excitement, antiphlogistic treatment; with weakness, slow pulse, and absence of fever, tonics and stimulants as well as narcotics required. (Inhalation of ether the most powerful anodyne.)
2. *Defective* (as in coma, &c.) Sometimes depletion; if no disease, mental excitement, bodily exertion, the cold dash, and friction; from narcotics and retained excrement: use purgatives, diuretics, emetics, &c. If anæmia, stimulants.
3. *Perverted Sensibility* (illusory or depraved sensations.) Chalybeates, &c.; narcotics, &c., as palliatives.

b. LOCAL SENSIBILITY.

1. *Excessive* (from disease, &c., as the pain of pleurisy, &c.) If from inflammation, antiphlogistics; if remaining after inflammation, anodynes (endermic application of morphia often useful; remove the cuticle by a blister, and apply one or two grains of a soluble salt of morphia; as the acetate or hydrochlorate; repeat once or twice daily, and keep the surface moist;) counter-irritation and warmth (as gastrodynia relieved by a sinapism at the pit of the stomach.) In a weak circulation, especially if the pain be intermittent, tonics are useful (as neuralgia treated with quinine, and iron; hemicrania with quinine, or liquor arsenicalis.)

c. VOLUNTARY MOTION.

1. *Excessive.* Depletion, antimonia's, cold to the

head, if determination of blood. If more nervous, narcotics.

2. *Defective.* Excite the nervous centres through the circulation, as by stimulants, &c. (Hysterical coma often removed by a turpentine injection, or croton oil purge, which acts both as a revulsive to the vessels, and a stimulant to the nerves.)
3. *Perverted Volition.* Treatment various; as delirium tremens by narcotics, as opium, chorea, by nervous tonics, especially iron and zinc.

d. REFLEX ACTION.

Connected with organic life. The contractions of all the sphincters, and the regular action of the muscles of respiration depend on it. (A nervous influence, independent of the will conveyed by afferent nerves from the surface to the spinal marrow, and reflected from it through efferent nerves to the muscles of the parts.)

1. *Excess.* Seen in spasm of throat in hydrophobia, tetanus, hysteria, &c.; in convulsive motions of lower limbs when tickled, &c., in paraplegia, &c. Also in epileptic and apoplectic convulsions, which are centric when resulting from diseases in the head or loss of blood; or eccentric when from irritation of the extremities of afferent nerves; as from teething, intestinal, uterine, and renal irritation, passing a bougie sometimes, &c.; also in partial spasms, and sympathetic irritation of distant parts.

If these inordinate reflex actions are general or extensive, as convulsions, tetanus, and paraplegia, we refer them to undue excitement, or erethism of the spinal marrow; the more partial examples (sympathetic irritation, &c.) may arise from a small portion of it only, or of the afferent or efferent nerve of the part. Increased flow of blood to the medulla,

or its nerves, or the branches of the sympathetic nerve; the direct action of poisons, as strychnia; mechanical irritation on the spinal marrow, or its nerves (as in tetanus, tumours, and spicula of bone in spinal canal, &c.,) may cause this excitement. The involuntary excito-motory property is also accumulated by rest and sleep. Hence narcotism, injury of the spine, sedentary habits, too much sleep, &c., by suspending volition, may cause a morbid excess of involuntary nervous power and develop convulsive and spasmodic symptoms, which are the result of its overflow.

Remedies.—Often antiphlogistic, because often dependent on determination of blood. If more purely nervous, as tetanus, &c., a narcotic used (hydrocyanic acid, woorara, resin of Indian hemp, conium, &c., reduce the power of the spinal system, and cause general relaxation of muscles, but they may destroy life by arresting respiration; useful, however, in small doses in slighter irritations as vomiting, nervous palpitation, and hiccup.) Extract of belladonna and stramonium, useful in convulsive cough and spasmodic asthma, and combined with opium in the spasms of colic, dysentery, and dysuria.

In weak subjects, without inflammation, medicines which act as stimulants to the heart, and vessels, and cerebral functions, and also as sedatives to the medullary system (the stimulant antispasmodics, as ether, ammonia, musk, essential oils, external heat and counter-irritation, &c.) Tonics also reduce the excitability of the spinal excito-motory system, especially metallic tonics, as iron, nitrate of silver, sulphate and oxide of zinc, and sulphate of copper, cold baths, change of air, and exercise useful.

2. *Defective reflex actions;* seen in paralysis of sphincters, eyelids, and muscles of respiration; and ex-

treme debility from fatigue, excitement, or directly depressing influences.

Remedies.—Stimulants, narcotics, tonics (indiscriminate use of narcotics hazardous in extreme weakness;) should be preceded or combined with stimulants; those least depressing to be preferred, as opium; give suitable nourishment also in liquid form.

e. REFLECTED (OR SYMPATHETIC) SENSATION.

Reflex action referred to motion, but the impressions which cause sensation may be reflected in a similar manner: thus, ascarides in the rectum cause itching of the anus, congestion of the liver, often a pain in the right shoulder blade, and the pains of angina and gastrodynia often extend to the whole chest; the former especially radiates to the left arm.

Remedies.—1st. Those that remove the irritating cause. 2. Anodynes, by deadening sensibility (the efficacy of trisnitrate of bismuth and hydrocyanic acid in gastrodynia, and some kinds of angina, not referrible to a narcotic property.) Tonics are often useful, as morbid sympathies, like other nervous disorders, are exalted by weakness or irregularity of the circulation.

III. Properties of Secretion.

1. *Excessive Secretion* weakens, from the drain it causes from the blood. Its effects may be forwards on the parts to which the secretion goes, or backwards on the organ which secretes it and the blood from which it is formed.

(Forward effects of excessive secretion of bile seen in bilious diarrhœa or cholera; of profuse mucous secretion in the intestines in simple diarrhœa: in the bronchi in dyspnœa and cough; in the stomach seen

in pyrosis or water brash, &c. Backward effects seen in torpid bowels after diarrhœa.)

Remedies.—If dependent on the quantity and quality of the blood, depletion, derivation, and evacuants. (The excessive secretion then a means of relief, and arrested by increasing it, as a purge of calomel will stop a bilious diarrhœa, from an engorged liver.) If from nervous or other irritation, causing weakness and disturbance of the functions, it may be checked by tonics and astringents (as cold to the part, alum, superacetate of lead, sulphates of zinc and copper, gallic acid and tannin, vegetables which contain tannin, &c., mineral acids, &c. These act by direct application, as in diarrhœa, or leucorrhœa, or through the circulation. Some agents without a general astringent effect, diminish the secretion of particular organs, as opium, which remarkably lessens the secretion of the liver, and sometimes that of the kidneys.)

If excessive secretion have caused febrile disturbance, means to increase other secretions may restore a proper balance. Thus, in bilious cholera, saline diuretics and diaphoretics are serviceable; in renal irritation, with copious secretion of lithic acid, blue pill to augment the bile is often beneficial (combinations of medicines more useful in any disturbance of secretion, especially if long continued, as mercurials with diuretics, antimonials with salines, &c.)

2. *Defective.* May cause general plethora, or local congestions, leading to dropsical effusions, fluxes, hemorrhages, or inflammations. Forward effects instanced in disorder in the latter stages of digestion, from deficiency of bile. Backward effects often seen in congestion of the organ; and very remarkably in the case of the excretions, as urine and bile, which poison the blood when retained, causing ty-

phoid symptoms, extreme depression, coma, and death. If the suppression be incomplete in the latter instances, the poisoning process is more tardy, producing various functional and visceral derangement, as delirium, or lethargy, dyspnœa, palpitation, vomiting, diarrhœa, &c. (The excrementitious matters may then be detected in the blood, and other parts of the body; as the colour of bile in the textures in jaundice: urea in the blood, &c., in glandular degeneration of the kidneys, &c. Gout, rheumatism, degeneration, dropsies, &c., are often caused by various degrees of defective excretion.)

Remedies.—If from defective supply of blood, stimulants, &c.; if from inflammation or congestion, depletion or derivation. Often the first disorder is in the secreting structure itself, and the remedy must be those agents which increase the respective secretions; as mercury for the liver; colchicum, nitre, &c., for the kidneys: croton oil, jalap, sulphate of magnesia, &c., for the intestines, &c. (These specific stimuli in excess, or too long continued, may cause not only general weakness, but also an exhaustion of the vital properties which they excite; as long or excessive use of mercury causes torpidity of the liver; of purgatives, imperfect action of bowels; of diuretics, scanty, albuminous, or watery urine;—hence they should be intermitted and alternated with tonics, as bitters with mercurials; chalybeates with saline aperients and diuretics.) In chronic cases, medicines which are inferior in efficacy to be preferred, because less exhaustion—(examples; taraxacum, iodine, sarsaparilla, nitric and nitro-muriatic acids.) Where defective secretions are not readily restored, they may sometimes be compensated for by artificial substitutes. Thus ox-gall, aloes, and soap, or toasted bacon at break-

fast promotes the action of the intestines, in defective secretion of bile; and defective secretion of mucus may be remedied by mucilage, &c.

3. *Perverted Secretion* often accompanies excess and defect. In febrile diseases, the secretion of the kidneys and the alimentary canal are altered as well as diminished; inflammation and determination of blood change as well as increase the secretion from mucous membranes, rendering it more saline and sometimes albuminous, &c. Altered secretion may be unfit for use; as a thin, acrid mucus irritates instead of protecting the membrane, as a coryza and mucous diarrhœa; viscid, dry mucus obstructs the tubes; altered gastric juice causes indigestion; sebaceous matter accumulating in the follicles of the skin causes irritation, inflammation, &c.

Remedies.—Usually those which increase secretion. In some cases tonics may be advantageously combined with them. Such a combination is presented in most of those remedies called alteratives.

IV. Constituents of the Blood.

The principal constituents of the blood, necessary to be mentioned here, are the red particles, fibrin and albumen, either in excess, defect, or alteration. The other constituents of the blood are oil, salts, and water. In malignant cholera, the defect of saline matter, and water, owing to the excessive evacuations, seems to be the cause of the obstructed circulation, lividity and collapse, and hence the temporary efficacy of injection of saline solutions into the veins of such patients.

a. RED PARTICLES.

The red particles of the blood are distinct structures—living cells, floating in the liquor sanguinis; they

have a tendency to cohere in piles or roleaus in fresh-drawn blood, and this tendency is strongest in blood taken from a person affected with inflammation.

1. *Excess.* Seen in sanguineous plethora. A slight increase has been detected in the early stage of inflammations and fevers, especially eruptive fevers, as measles and scarlatina.

Remedies. Blood-letting the speediest agent. Low or vegetable diet and the antiphlogistic regimen generally: saline medicines, much diluted and taken copiously, have a remarkable effect.

2. *Defect.* Seen in the lymphatic temperament, also after a great loss of blood, in chlorosis and other anæmic states, in scrofulous and tubercular diseases, in the latter periods of fevers, and after severe inflammations, in glandular degeneration of the kidney, &c., &c. Known by paleness of parts naturally red, pallid or sallow complexion, a weak state of the functions generally.

Remedies. Air; light, nourishing food, especially brown meats; tonics, particularly iron (Quevenne's metallic iron, *Ferrum per Hydrogen.*)

3. *Alteration.*—Of the red particles is evinced by change of colour in the blood, and change of form in the individual corpuscles, as seen by the microscope.

Seen in scurvy; in the Walcheren and other malignant fevers, in cachæmia, from malarious influence, generally in connexion with a diseased spleen; in congestive typhoid fevers, &c.

Remedies. Saline medicines have been recommended in typhoid and malignant fevers; but remedies to increase the excretions in connexion with those mentioned under the last head, are less questionable; in malarious and anemic cachæmia; the use of purga-

tives and diuretics, combined with chalybeate tonics, has produced the best effects.

b. FIBRIN.

But little difference beween fibrin and albumen, in chemical composition, yet fibrin is distinguished by its being organizable or susceptible of life. It causes the coagulation of the blood; it constitutes the buffy coat and coagulable lymph; and is probably the material by which chiefly the textures are nourished and repaired.

1. *Excess.* In all true inflammatory diseases, especially those of a sthenic character, and in acute rheumatism. There is a relative excess also in diseases connected with a deficiency of red particles.

Remedies. Blood-letting and low diet; yet fibrin is less reduced by them than excess of red particles. Remedies which increase the more solid secretions probably diminish the fibrin.

2. *Defect.* Seen in fluidity, or but slight coagulation of blood when drawn, or in asthenic tendency to hemorrhage, and unmanageable oozing of blood from an accidental wound, &c., in cases of poisoning with hydrocyanic acid, &c., in adynamic fevers, &c., in cases of asphyxia, cyanosis, &c.

Remedies. Assist the functions on which the supply of fibrin depends. If the digestive organs will bear them, meat, eggs, bread and other articles abounding in protein: assist digestion and assimilation by stimulants, bitters, quinine, and the mineral acids; help respiration by the access of pure, cool air; avoid fatigue; secure sleep, if necessary, by narcotics; toxicological means, of course, if called for.

3. *Alterations.* Seen in the varieties presented by the buffy coat, and contractions of the clot of blood. Also in the varieties of the reparative process.

False membrane, deposits, &c., in a healthy subject, may be euplastic, or in a high degree organized and healthy. But in many instances the nutritive material is caco-plastic, or susceptible of only a low degree of organization, as in induration, from chronic inflammation, in fibro-cartilage, cirrhosis, gray tubercle, &c. It may also be aplastic, or not organizable at all, as in pus, curdy matter, yellow tubercle, &c.

Remedies. The increased properties of separation and contraction manifested by blood in inflammation, are reduced by blood-letting, &c. Yet if antiphlogistic remedies do not remove local inflammation, they may render its product more injurious by lowering its plasticity. Hence the necessity of endeavouring to remove inflammations before they become chronic, and when there is risk of such event, improving the condition of the blood by a tonic and nutritive plan, conjoined with local antiphlogistic measures. A similar tonic treatment is indicated in scrofulous, chlorotic, and other cachectic states, where the fibrin is relatively copious with a tendency to aplastic deposits. In addition, remedies likely to keep the fibrin dissolved, as alkalies, and iodide of potassium, are advisable, although the efficacy of these means has not been fully proved.

c. Albumen.

1. *Excess.* Exists in most cases of inflammations, and fevers, especially during their more active stages. Its increase is not, however, in proportion to that of fibrin. Its excess in cholera is due to the removal of the water of the blood. Very poor living, extensive hemorrhage, and other drains will reduce it.
2. *Defect.* Met with in cases of albuminuria, and in diabetes: it seems to be a chief constituent of the dropsical diathesis.

Remedies. Those which restrain wasting discharges and improve general nutrition. Cod-liver oil recommended for the last purpose.

V. Changes in the Blood by Respiration.

The change of venous into arterial blood is never in excess, for the activity of the respiration is adapted to the rapidity of the circulation, and the corresponding need of change.

Defect of the change is the essence of asphyxia or apnœa.

Remedies. Rest, fresh air and sedative medicines (as digitalis, hyoscyamus, &c.,) or antispasmodics. Sometimes an enfeebled circulation may require stimulants, or an engorged venous system calls for depletion. In suspended animation from drowning. &c., artificial respiration, frictions, the warm bath, stimulants, &c.

VI. Changes in the Blood by Excretion.

See Sect. III. Property of Secretion.

Other changes may be produced in the blood from the transformation of the chyle and of the textures, including the processes of nutrition and reparation (probably the cause of gout, diabetes, and obesity.) The presence of foreign matters in the blood, also, may excite various contagious epidemic or endemic diseases; but too little is yet ascertained to supply any certain knowledge.

b. PROXIMATE OR SECONDARY ELEMENTS OF DISEASE.

I. Anæmia.

The exciting causes of anæmia are circumstances which injure or withdraw the blood; profuse discharges of other fluids; scanty or poor food; impure air; chronic diseases, and uterine irregularity, as chlorosis.

The general symptoms are weakness, both muscular and organic; defective nutrition; and imperfect sanguification; the nervous system is also frequently excited.

Remedies.—(See A. Section IV.) Those which increase the constituents of the blood.

II. Hyperæmia, or Excess of Blood.

This may be general (plethora,) with increased motion (sthenic,) or with diminished motion (asthenic;) or it may be local, with diminished motion (congestion,) or with increased motion, determination of blood.) The results of these may be hemorrhage, flux, dropsy, &c. Another variety of hyperæmia may be distinguished by an altered or perverted action of the vessels. This is chiefly local, and includes inflammation.

Remedies.—For plethora, blood-letting and other evacuants. In the sthenic kind, sedative and relaxing remedies are also indicated, but in the asthenic, tonics, and even stimulants; or alterative aperients as mild mercurials, with rhubarb, aloes, or senna, salines, and taraxacum, iodide of potassium, &c., may prepare the way for various tonics.

For congestion, the most important means are those which contribute to a removal of its cause, as the loosening of a ligature, reduction of a compressing tumour, moderating the action of a diseased heart, or restoring the secretion of the liver, &c. In congestion from atony of the vessels, a change of posture sometimes gives relief, as in congestive fevers, when the head is affected, it should be elevated; congested uterine, or hemorrhoidal, vessels, and varicose limbs, are assisted by the recumbent posture. Pressure, as by bandages, &c., is also useful at times. Astringents are sometimes useful by in-

creasing the contractility of the vessels. Stimulants also are often very effective, as diluted spirit lotion to a congested conjunctiva, capsicum gargle to a congested throat, or a stimulant wash to a purple sore, &c.

For determination of blood, the removal of stimuli or irritants from the part, or the reduction of their action by sóothing or diluent remedies, is the first indication. The atonic distention of the arteries supplying the part may be relieved by cold, astringents, and derivants; as cold lotions to the head, and the hot foot-bath in determination to the head. Evacuants, also, and frequently blood-letting, are indicated as derivants.

Inflammation.—In incipient inflammation, for the congestion, astringents, stimulants, or evacuants may be useful. For the irritation of the nerves and vessels, sedatives, derivatives, and evacuants.

In local inflammation, the remedies for congestion and determination are applicable. For impeded circulation in a part, moist heat, and other stimulants; but, for increased circulation, the remedies for determination. In inflammation with fever, general blood-letting and other evacuants are called for; relaxants, as antimony, &c.; low diet, &c.

(A remarkable fact has been discovered by Dr. Marshall Hall, viz., that in inflammatory diseases a much larger quantity of blood may be drawn without producing syncope, than can be taken in health, or in other diseases.) He says: "In cases in which it is doubtful whether the pain or other local affection be the effect of inflammation or of irritation, the question is immediately determined by placing the patient upright, and looking upwards, and bleeding to incipient syncope. In inflammation much blood flows; in irritation very little." This

he considers a rule for blood-letting, a guard against undue and inefficient blood-letting, and a "source of diagnosis, in the fullest sense of the word."

The following table shows the results of his investigations, as to the tolerance of blood-letting in different diseases, before incipient syncope.

I. AUGMENTED TOLERANCE.

1. Congestion of the brain, ℥xl—l.
2. Inflammation of serous, synovial, and fibrous membranes, ℥xxx—xl.
3. Inflammation of the parenchyma of organs (brain, lung, liver, mamma, &c.,) ℥xxx.
4. Inflammation of the skin and mucous membranes (erysipelas, bronchitis, dysentery,) ℥xvj.

II. HEALTHY TOLERANCE.

This depends on the age, sex, strength, &c., and on the thickness of the parietes of the heart; and is about ℥xv.

III. DIMINISHED TOLERANCE.

1. Fevers and eruptive fevers, ℥xj—xiv.
2. Delirium tremens and puerperal delirium, ℥x—xij.
3. Laceration or concussion of the brain. Accidents before the establishment of inflammation. Intestinal irritation, ℥viij—x.
4. Dyspepsia, chlorosis, ℥viij.
5. Cholera, ℥vj.

The exhaustion from long-continued inflammation often renders stimulants and tonics necessary; as also the depression arising from the influence of purulent or gangrenous matter. The effused products of inflammation require evacuants, attenuants, alteratives, stimulants, friction, &c.

Varieties of *Inflammation.*—The sthenic form requires of course all the antiphlogistic measures, but in the asthenic form, local blood-letting is better than general, which is illy borne. Antimony or mercury, and blisters, form the chief treatment. The diet, though light, should not be too spare.

Erysipelatous inflammation is generally asthenic, and often requires stimulant and tonic agents. The local treatment consists of punctures and incisions; cauterization by nitrate of silver; and mercurial ointment, which is supposed to modify the character of the poison. A solution of sulphate of iron in water, one ounce to a pint of water, applied to the part by moistened rags, acts like a charm.

The aphthous inflammation of children is to be treated by aperients, with a local application of borax, or a weak solution of sulphate of zinc.

Scrofulous inflammation owes its peculiarity to a degraded condition of the plasma, or nutritive material of the blood; and hence is most benefited by tonics, nourishing diet, &c. Cod-liver oil, iodide of potassium, &c., are medicines in repute.

Rheumatic and gouty inflammation require means to eliminate the morbid matter from the system, as mercury and colchicum. Active antiphlogistic measures are often necessary, however, before these medicines will act.

Gonorrhœal inflammation requires mild antiphlogistic and demulcent measures at first, and astringent injections and terebinthinate remedies afterwards.—Mercury is the chief specific in syphilis.

C. STRUCTURAL DISEASE.

Including increased nutrition (hypertrophy,) diminished nutrition (atrophy,) and perverted nutrition,

would open a field too extensive for a table like the present. It pertains, too, rather to the department of morbid anatomy than to pathology proper. (See A., Section IV.)

MODES OF DEATH.

I. Beginning at the heart. 1. Suddenly. (syncope.) This is instantaneous; the subject suddenly turning pale, falling back, or dropping down, and expiring with one gasp.

2. Gradually, (asthenia.) The symptoms are,—increasing weakness of body and mind, with perhaps no marked derangement in any particular function; increased frequency, and diminishing strength of the pulse; the face, lips, &c., becoming paler and paler, or of a peculiar sallowness; extremities become cold and œdematous; tongue often dry and brown, or furred, and the mouth aphthous; excretions imperfectly voided at first, then the sphincters lose their power, and the discharges are involuntary; general sinking.

II. Beginning at the breathing apparatus (asphyxia or apnœa.) Symptoms; increased feeling of suffocation; face, neck, &c., congested, and changing from red to purple, and from purple to livid; stupor; reduction of temperature; weak and irregular pulse; rapid reduction of muscular strength.

III. Beginning at the brain (coma.) Its symptoms are those of interrupted function of the brain, insensibility, and suspension of voluntary motion, the heart's action not being materially impaired.—The excito-motory system of the medulla is often affected, as well as the sensorial and voluntary functions: hence respiration is interrupted, convulsions sometimes ensue, and the sphincters are relaxed.

IV. Beginning at the medulla (paralysis.) This mode, like that of the last, is really by apnœa, but the excito-motory function is the first to fail. Of course there can be no respiration when this ceases.

V. Beginning with the blood (necræmia.) The symptoms are typhoid, putrid, or malignant; a congested surface, the colour being dusky or livid; exanthematous patches on the skin, or petechiæ; ecchymoses, or oozing of thin, bloody fluid from the gums, nostrils, &c.; extreme prostration; obtuse senses and mental faculties; sometimes with delirium and twitching of the limbs; half-closed eyes and dilated pupils; frequent and unequal respiration; no appetite; intense thirst; a dry, brown tongue with dark sordes on the lips and teeth; progressive fall of temperature; cold, clammy, and fetid respiration; hiccough; subsultus tendinum; scanty, offensive urine; involuntary discharges.

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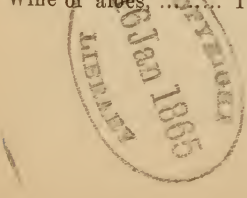

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